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STORY OF A FALLEN WOMAN.

One night, about ten years ago, a medical student, one of the wildest of a wild class, left the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, before the end of the farce, to go home. Shortly after turning up into Ninth street, he came upon a thin, clad female, making headway against a driving snow-storm, and sobbing piteously. In endeavoring in answer to his questions, to tell the cause of her sorrow, she burst into a violent fit of weeping, and would have fallen to the ground had she not been supported by a hackman who stood near by. A carriage was called, and the woman taken home, where she lingered in a very precarious state for upwards of two weeks. During this time the student was constantly at her bedside, when not at lectures. In good time he saw her convalesce. I would mention here, that the cause of her grief was meeting in the theatre her seducer, and being shunned by him. Poor girl!—it broke her heart.

Two months had hardly passed when the student himself was taken down, and he gradually became known that he had contracted that loathsome and contagious disease, the smallpox. When the fact was announced in his boarding-house, it was too late to remove him, and the house itself became suddenly empty; no one remaining but an old colored cook and a big student, who swore great oaths and drank hard whiskey.

Two days after the house was so suddenly vacated, there came a soft tap at the door, and in walked the female who, as I have mentioned, was braving the blast one cold night in Ninth street. She laid down a satchel, took off her bonnet and shawl, and quietly settled into the position of nurse, much to the astonishment of the black woman. Yes, here the beautiful and frail one stayed; for indeed she was beautiful, and many who walked Chestnut street might have envied her complexion—her eyes, her hair, accomplishments. Here she bent over the loathsome bed, though her white arm was unmarked by the charming protector—Vaccines. For four long weeks her eyes scarcely knew rest; and her gentle voice soothed the sick one when he fretted, and read to him when he was still. The daily papers and the news of the city she read and commented on; she chatted to him of literature and science; and when he could listen to music she played and sang to him, carolling some sweet ditty learned in by-gone days. Poor girl!

Our student was rapidly getting well, and the people of the house were to venture back the next day. So she put on her bonnet, drew her shawl around her, and said: "Now, Harry, the people are coming back to-morrow; I have done my duty to you; good-by!" and, stooping down, she kissed the student and was gone! Being encountered some time after, she refused everything in the shape of presents, and even listened with reluctance to attested gratitude. "I have done my duty," was her only reply.

The following winter she died. I was one of a party of one hundred students who paid our last sad tribute of respect to the beautiful girl. We "laid her down to rest," and, a few weeks after, there was erected over her grave this tablet:

One of the Fallen. By Name
HETTY HAMILTON.
She was a Woman; and by the Seduction
of Man Fell.

SHE HAD A HEART: SHE DIED: AND GOD
IS HER JUDGE.

"Jesus said unto her: 'Woman, where are they that accuse thee? Hath no man condemned thee?' She said, 'No man, Lord.' And Jesus said unto her: 'Neither do I condemn thee: go and sin no more.'"

On the foot-stone is this inscription:
THINK OF HER AS A WANDERER WHOSE
HOME IS FOUND.

I have visited the grave three times since. An old man, who lives near by, receives a yearly stipend to keep the grass short down, and every fortnight he places there a fresh offering of flowers. Sweet, gentle girl! She would have graced any society. The cold treatment of her family made her an outcast; her seducer deserted her. God was good to her, however, and took her home early; and one hundred warm hearts as ever beat round her grave when the cold earth fell upon the coffin, and breathed a prayer for her soul's peace.—Knickerbocker.

WALKING ON THE WATER.—Some interesting experiments were made on the Potomac near the Washington navy yard, on Saturday, by the engineer corps of the New York 15th regiment, with pontoon and rope bridges, during which one of the engineers walked upon the surface of the river, at pleasure, by the aid of tin floats, each about four feet long, shaped like a boat, and attached to the feet like skates. With the assistance of a paddle the operator can "walk the water like a thing of life," and carry a line across a stream, by means of which a flying bridge made of ropes, may be drawn across, enabling infantry to go over in safety. Provided with this apparatus a regiment would find a creek or considerable stream no impediment to an advance. The President rode across one of the pontoon bridges in his carriage.

If a woman is truly beautiful, let not her beauty be made dim by the flash of diamonds.

There are no reasons which explain love; but a thousand which explain marriage.

We are apt to be partial to our own observations—probably for the observer's sake.

The blush of true modesty is like the soul of a rose in the heart of a lily.

Age is venerable in man—and would be in woman—if she ever became old.

The spring-time of our life—Dancing days.

New Year's Eve.

Wearily and lone an old man sat,
Thinking of days long gone by,
His heart was heavy, his soul was sad,
A tear stole forth from his once bright eye.
Perchance he thought of his fair bride,
Sleeping alone on the old hill-side,
Then the Old Year bowed his head and died,
While merrily chim'd the old church bell,
To the watchman's chant of "All is well."

Lowly and humbly a mother knelt
At the shrine of the great Unity,
Asking His aid for the precious one
Who is running afar on the stormy sea.
Mayhap the sailor boy now roves
Old ocean's caves, 'mid the coral groves,
Then the Old Year bowed his head and died,
While merrily chim'd the old church bell,
To the watchman's chant of "All is well."

Trusting a fair maiden gazed,
A smile on her lip and a tear in her eye,
I know he'll come ere the vesper chimes,
So patiently wait until he comes.
By and by he'll come, for the Bridegroom, Death,
Had placed on his brow the evergreen wreath.
Then the Old Year bowed his head and died,
While merrily chim'd the old church bell,
To the watchman's chant of "All is well."

Softly a little one slept and dream'd
Of New Year's gifts on the morrow given;
Quiet she slept and overawakened,
Her New Year gifts more precious were,
Than the gems of earthly monarchs are.

Then the Old Year bowed his head and died,
While merrily chim'd the old church bell,
To the watchman's chant of "All is well."

Sweetly a dying Christian smiled,
No sigh arose from his peaceful breast,
On the tide of Death his ship was launched,
Soon to be moored in the haven of Rest.
Ere the clock had toll'd the Old Year's knell
His soul had gone with the best to dwell.

Then the Old Year bowed his head and died,
While merrily chim'd the old church bell,
To the watchman's chant of "All is well."

FARMER WOODBRIDGE'S INVESTMENT.

The fiery crimson of the stormy November sunset was staining all the hills with its lurid glare—the wind, murmuring restlessly among the dead leaves, that lay heaped over the wood paths, seemed to mourn with an almost human voice. But the autumnal melancholy without served to brighten the cheerfulness of the roaring wood fire, whose ruddy glow danced and quivered over the rough rafters of farmer Woodbridge's spacious old kitchen, sparkling on the polished surfaces of platters and glistening through the uncurtained windows out upon the darkened road.

"Yes, as I was saying afore," observed the old farmer, rubbing his toil-hardened hands together, and gazing thoughtfully into the fire, "it's been a capital harvest this year; I would ask for no better. So, wife, you just pick out some of those yaller pippin apples, and put them into Jessie's basket, agin' she calls after them."

"Won't the little red ones do as well?" I calculated to keep them pippins for market. Squire Benson says they're worth—

"I don't keer what they're worth," interrupted the farmer, as his wife, a square, angular woman, with a face plowed with innumerable little lines of care, fingered the yellow-rinded apples dubiously. "I tell you what it is, Keturah, folks never lost anything yet by doing a kind thing. I never could make you believe that, unless the pay came right in in hard cash! Now here's Jessie Morton, as likely a girl as ever breathed, teachin' school day in and day out, and her marm sewin' to home, earning a living by the hardest toil—born ladies both on 'em. Don't you 'spose these apples will be worth more to them, if you give them with a kind word, than they would be to that pesky tight-fisted agent up to Hardwiche Hall, if he give a dollar a bushel?"

"Charity begins to hum," said Keturah, jerking out the supper table with an odd twist of the face. "Not but that Jessie's well enough—but you had better scratch your penitence together and pay up that mortgage, if you don't want the Hardwiche agent foreclosing on you. And then the pippins are just good as so much money. There they lie, anyhow, in the basket; one of your investments, I guess."

"One of my investments, then, if you like to call it so, Keturah," said the farmer, with a good humored laugh, banishing the annoyed expression which had overspread his face when she alluded to the mortgage. "Come 'long in, Jessie, my gal," he added cheerily, as a light touch sounded on the door-latch.

"Here is the basket, all right, and some of those golden pippins tucked into it. Maybe they'll tempt your mother's appetite."

Jessie Morton was a slender, graceful girl, about seventeen, with satin-smooth bands of hair, lustrous eyes, and cheeks which Farmer Woodbridge always declared "set him to thinking of those velvet-looking Jersey peaches that grew on the tree down in the south meadow." She took up the basket with a grateful smile that went even to the heart of Mrs. Keturah.

"Oh, Mr. Woodbridge, how kind you always are to us. If I were only rich—if I could only make you some return—"

"Don't you say a word about that," said the farmer, rubbing his nose very hard, "jest you run home as fast as ever you can put for its getting most dark, and the November wind aint no ways healthy, as I ever heard on. And I say, Jessie, if it rains to-morrow on, you can't go to school handy, just you stop here, and I'll give you a lift in a wagon."

"Dear old Mr. Woodbridge," soliloquized Jessie Morton to herself, as her light foot-steps pattered along on the fallen leaves, "how many times I have had cause to thank his generous heart. And to think he should be so distressed about that mortgage, by the agent at Hardwiche Hall."

have been abroad, and now the only surviving heir is traveling no one knows where. I wonder if he knows how grasping and cruel his agent is. Oh, dear," she added softly, "money does not always come where it is most needed. If I were the mistress of Hardwiche Hall!"

She started with a slight scream the next instant, as a tall figure rose up from a mossy boulder by the roadside, directly in front of her.

"Pardon me," said a voice that instantly reassured her, for it was two gentle to come from any but a gentleman. "I am not certain but that I have lost my way. Is this the Eldon road? I was waiting for some one to come along and direct me."

"This is Eldon road," said Jessie, all unconscious that the last gleam of the fading sunset was lighting up her fair, innocent face with an almost angelic beauty as she stood there among the fallen leaves.

"And can you tell me the shortest footpath to Hardwiche Hall? I have not been in this neighborhood since I was a little boy, and now I am completely at fault."

Jessie hesitated an instant. "I could show you better than I could tell, for it is rather a complicated road," she said, "and if you will accept my services as a guide, it will not be much out of my way."

"I shall feel much honored," said the stranger, "and meanwhile let me carry your basket."

It was a wild and lovely walk, winding among moss-garlanded trees, and hollows sweet with aromatic incense of dying leaves. Jessie could not help admiring the chivalric manners and polished courtesy of her companion, and he was more than pleased with the blooming loveliness and girlish dignity of his young guide.

A few adroit questions about Hardwiche Hall and its neighborhood, sufficed to draw from Jessie a spirited abstract of the character of the Hardwiche agent, and the impressions he was wont to practice upon the tenants, as well as an arch description of the "characters" thereabout.

"There," she said, suddenly pausing, with a feeling as if she had been almost too communicative. "If we could only cross yonder lawn, the gates are close by, but we shall have to go a quarter of a mile round."

"Why?" asked the stranger.

"Mr. Talcott will not allow strangers to cross here; he says it's private property."

"I fancy I shall dare Mr. Talcott's wrath," said the gentleman, laughing, as he pushed open the wire gate that defended the forbidden passage. "It is perfectly absurd to make people go a quarter of a mile out of their way for a mere whim."

They had scarcely entered the enclosure when an unlooked-for obstacle presented itself in the shape of the redoubtable Talcott himself, who was prowling over the grounds on the quiet rise for trespassers.

"Halloo, here!" growled he; "just turn back, if you please. This isn't the public thoroughfare."

The stranger held Jessie's arm under his little tighter, as if to repress her evident disposition to beat a retreat. He was disposed to maintain his position.

"I don't see any reasonable cause why we shouldn't go ahead," he said, pertinaciously. "There is a path here, and I suppose it was made to walk in."

"You'd a great deal better keep your sympathy for yourself," growled Keturah. "What's other folk's luck to you, I'd like to know? There's some one knocking at the door—see who 'tis."

It was a little note brought by one of the village boys, late under Jessie's care.

"Where's my glass? I can't see as well as I could once. Shove the candle this way, will you, Keturah?" And fitting the brass-bowed spectacles upon his nose, the old man unfolded the note, and read, in Jessie's delicate chirography:

"Do not let that mortgage disturb your Christmas day to-morrow, dear father Woodbridge. It will never haunt your hearthstone again. Mr. Hardwiche will send you the papers soon, to destroy. This is Jessie's Christmas present. I have not forgotten those golden pippins, nor all the other kindnesses."

"Ah, wife," said the old man, smiling, and trying to brush away the big tears that would come, "what do you think of my investment now?"

Keturah's reply was neither elegant or strictly grammatical, but it was significant. She simply said, "Well, I never!"

1812 AND 1861.

The magnitude of the scale upon which the war now raging in this country is conducted is appalling, if compared with those that have preceded it. The War of the Revolution was relatively a mere succession of skirmishes. The War of 1812, measured both as regards numbers and the field of operations, shrinks into contemptible insignificance beside the gigantic operations that are going on at the present hour. If we look back at the history, more especially of the last war with England, and compare its leading incidents with those of the conflict now raging, we shall find that it hardly rises to the dignity of modern reconnaissance. The "battles" dwindle down into the veriest martial emutes, the casualties are few, and the number of prisoners taken in victorious engagements, counted rather by hundreds than thousands.

We cite a few incidents of the war of 1812 to show 'what petty affairs relatively, were some of the most brilliant victories achieved by our arms.

The first "battle" of any importance was that of Brownstown, near Detroit, fought August 9th, 1812. Our force was only 600, that of the British and Indians combined, 750. Our loss was 18 killed and 63 wounded; that of the enemy 160.

Gen. Hull's "army," which disgracefully surrendered at Detroit six days later, only numbered twenty-five hundred men; while that of the enemy consisted of only 700 English and 600 Indians. No wonder Gen. Crook, who commanded the latter, wrote to Sir George Prevost: "When I detail my good fortune, your Excellency will be surprised."

At the battle of Queenstown, two columns of 300 men each, did about all the fighting on our side. Gen. Van Rensselaer, in his report, says: "One-third part of the men I might have saved all. As it was, some looked on, while 'many fled into the woods,' leaving their brethren to their fate."

At the siege of Fort Erie, the English threw 2000 red hot shot without hurting a man. Our loss was only four killed and seven wounded.

Brigadier Gen. Smith abandoned his favorite project of invading Canada West, because although he had been preparing the greater part of the summer, and had energetically drummed up volunteers, he had succeeded in collecting only 1500 men; and did not think the expedition would be successful unless he had 1500 more.

At the battle of York our force was 1700; that of the enemy 700 English and 100 Indians. Our loss was 306 killed and wounded; that of the enemy, 100 killed, 300 wounded, 200 prisoners. This was one of the most brilliant of our victories, yet it is not to be compared with the battle of Belmont, that of Ball's Bluff, either as regards the number engaged or losses sustained.

At the battle of Sackett's Harbor, the enemy's force was 1000; ours 500. His loss in killed and wounded was 150; ours 154. Among the trophies taken by our troops were the British standard and mace. Over the latter hung a human scalp!

Com. Perry's victory on Lake Erie was esteemed a "big thing" in its day; yet his whole fleet consisted of 34 guns and two swivels; that of the enemy 63 guns and two swivels. Our loss in killed and wounded was 123; that of the enemy has never been definitely known.

At the battle of Chippewa our loss was 328; that of the enemy 614. At the battle of Fort Erie our loss was 84; that of the enemy 582.

NOTES ON DRESS.

It is astonishing how much an old hat may be improved by rain. It is a fact, that one which had been nearly three years in wear, having been thoroughly washed by a thunder-shower, and then carefully wiped, presented when dry such a smooth and glossy appearance, that it was mistaken for a new one by a little boy.

A black coat which is so old and threadbare that the slovenliest philosopher would rather not go about it by day, will if only ironed smooth, pass muster with wonderful success by candle light in the crowd of an evening party. A dresscoat will last a careful man through many fashions.

Valets should always button high. Shirts worn out by washing. Boots and shoes are of all articles of attire, the most temporary and fugitive. All holes in them not only attract the animal-attention of beholders, but also sensibly inconvenience the wearer. There is a point beyond which their mending cannot be carried consistently with ease. Patches gall, and upperleathers, though otherwise fit to be soled, often get uncomfortably trodden all on one side. You hardly economize in bluechers by wearing slippers in doors; and besides, riding is more expensive than shoe leather.

Gloves need be worn only in cold weather. They should be dark. A sign that a suit of clothes has lasted nearly as long as possible, is the circumstance that when the wearer applies to take his place at a railway office, the clerk gives him a third class ticket.

When beggars cease to importune you, it is time to begin to think of purchasing new apparel. Some respect is due to the opinion of others. A sage once wished that he were clothed like the trees. He was asked by one of his disciples how he would like casting his leaves in winter.

LIVED POOR AND DIED RICH.—A story is told of a sailor on board of a vessel laden with Spanish dollars, which had been wrecked. The crew were taken off the wreck in boats, and just before the last was pushed off, a man was sent back to ascertain if there might still be some one left. On arriving on the main deck, where the casks had been left, he found a fellow who had broken open several of the receptacles of base lucre, and spread the contents thereof on a table-cloth on deck, in the midst of which he was seated, weapon in hand. Being told that the ship was fast going to pieces, he replied, "The ship may go—I have lived a poor rascal all my life, and I am resolved to die rich." Remonstrance was in vain, and poor Jack, who preferred the death of a rich man to the life of a poor rascal, was left to die all alone in his glory.

WOMEN WANTED.—Gov. Gilpin, in his message to the first legislature of Colorado, complains of the lack of females in the Territory. It would be a great blessing to both Colorado and Nevada if an emigration of females to those Territories could be obtained. Many thousands of poor girls, says the Boston Post, destitute of employment in the Atlantic States, would be gladly welcomed in those remote regions, and might establish themselves for life in domestic happiness and comfort, if some benevolent and responsible body of persons would undertake to manage the enterprise of sending them out. This would be true charity, and result in lasting good.

THE FOREIGN ARMY FOR MEXICO.—The number of troops to be sent to Mexico by the European Alliance is put at 6000, a number that the Mexicans ought to be able to handle easily. Such a force couldn't make its way half way to the capital of our sister, if her sons shall fight only half as well as they fought against the American troops in 1846-7. The Spanish, however, will send a large force from Cuba.

CHRISTIAN DESIGNS ON OUR NATIONAL COIN.—The Secretary of the Treasury, having received communications representing devices of United States coin ought to symbolize the Christian religion, and our dependence upon a Supreme Being, instead of subjects of heathen mythology or heads of Indians, has ordered designs to be prepared in accordance with that suggestion.

THE FAMILY.—There is nothing in this world which is so venerable as the character of parents; nothing so intimate and endearing as the relation of husband and wife; nothing so lovely as that of brothers and sisters. The little circle is made one by a single interest, and by a singular union of the affections.

A TERRIBLE AUXILIARY.—Experiments are being made at the Washington Navy Yard with an apparatus for the ejection of "liquid fire." At a recent trial, a steady stream of burning fluid was projected fifty yards from a force pump contrived for the purpose. The locality where the experiment was made was covered with a perfect sheet of flame.

A MAN TO BE PITIED.—Two men were conversing about the ill humor of their wives. "Ah!" said one with a sorrowful expression, "mine is a Tartar!" "Well," replied the other, "mine is worse than all that—mine is the cream of Tartar."

A Glasgow antiquary visited Cathcart Castle, and asked one of the villagers if he knew anything of an old story about the building? "Aye," said the rustic, "there was another auld story, but it fell down lang since."

A young lady in Maine advertises for the young man who "embraced an opportunity," and says if he will come over to their town he can do better.

Your candid friend has never anything pleasant to say to you. He reminds you of his pet virtue by wounding you with it.

It is no more possible to bring men's minds to think alike, than to make their faces look alike.

A parent's forgiveness of a daughter when her heart is broken, is pardon after execution.

CURIOSITIES OF PHOTOGRAPHY.—We have in this country one photographic journal, England alone has no less than six, all ably edited. London boasts of six photographic societies; and it is stated that every considerable town in England has such a society. The British Government saves £50,000 per annum in the reduction of ordnance maps by photography instead of by hand. Photographers have taken "the sun himself" when in eclipse; they have caught the impression of a shell whizzing through the air, discharged from the mouth of a 36-inch mortar; they have caught the wave as it broke on the shore, the sun depicting even the drops falling from its toppling crest; more, they have not failed in getting a "good impression" of the head of a criminal executed by the guillotine, catching the severed head in mid-air as it fell into the basket below. Photographs of book marks and visiting cards are sold by the thousand, while photographic shirt studs and waistcoat buttons, ornamented with microscopic miniatures, are now being daily produced in countless numbers at the button manufactories in Prussia; portraits of popular persons, Garibaldi for instance, being ordered by the hundred thousand at a time! On the authority of an English writer, all this photographing requires the use of no less than twenty tons of silver per annum!

TRUE HEROISM.—If there were more heroism in social life, fewer families would come to penury or bankruptcy. Miss Muloch has some admirable thoughts on the heroism of ladies who are resolutely determined to live within their income.

"For will she not rather run in debt for a bonnet than wear her old one a year behind the mode?—give a ball and stint the family dinner for a month after—take a large house, and furnish handsome reception rooms, while her household huddle together any how in untidy attic bed chambers, and her servants swelter on shake-downs beside the kitchen fire. She prefers this hundred times to starting plainly, by word or manner. 'My income is so much a year—I don't care who knows it—it will not allow me to live beyond a certain rate, it will not keep comfortably both my family and my acquaintance, therefore excuse my preferring the comfort of my family to the entertainment of my acquaintance. And Society, if you choose to look in upon us, you must take us as we are, without any pretenses of any kind; or you may shut the door, and—good by!'"

CLAMOROUS WOMEN.—About two hundred soldiers' wives held an indignation meeting in Tompkins Square, New York, recently, and sent a deputation of fifty of their number, mostly with babes in their arms, to the City Hall, to demand food. The deputation was informed that no relief could be expected before the 1st of January, which announcement was received with much dissatisfaction, and the crowd wended their way up town again, rowing all sorts of vengeance upon the heads of the officials, and threatening all sorts of mischief. Several Aldermen's residences were visited by crowds of the women, and at once a policeman had to be stationed to keep them from breaking in the door.

At another, an Irish woman deposited her three children in the hall, and with difficulty persuaded to take them home again. The women were very insulting and obscene in their language.

CO-OPERATION OF THE WIFE.—No man ever prospered in the world without the co-operation of his wife. If she unites in mutual endeavors, or rewards his labors with an endearing smile, with what confidence will he resort to his merchandise, and with what confidence will he venture upon sea, meet difficulty and encounter danger, if he knows that he is not spending his strength in vain, and that his labor will be rewarded by the sweets of home! Solitude and disappointment enter the history of all men's lives; and he is but half provided for his voyage who finds an associate for his happy hours, while for his months of darkness and distress no sympathizing partner is prepared.

A METEORIC STONE.—A meteoric stone fell on the farm of Zephaniah Eddy of Chittenden, Vt., on the 13th ult., about 3.48 P. M., accompanied with a very intense light. The stone indentured some three inches into the frozen ground, and heated the pebbles and charred the grass around. The stone bears a close resemblance to sandstone, colored reddish brown by sesquioxide of iron; it is very rough, as though broken off from a larger stone; and measures about five inches by four and three inches thick, tapering in the form of a wedge.

WAGGS went to the depot of one of our railroads, the other evening, and finding the best car full, said in a loud tone: "Why, this car isn't going."

Of course these words caused a general stampede, and Waggs took the best seat. The cars soon moved off. In the midst of the indignation, the wag was questioned. "You said the car wasn't going!" "Well, it wasn't then; but it is now."

The "sold" laughed a little—but Waggs came rather near a good thrashing.

A MODEL SWORD PRESENTATION.—The following we find in the New Albany, N. Y., Ledger:

Mr. George Devo presented Captain Babbitt this morning with a beautiful sword. In presenting it, Mr. Devo said:

"Here, old fellow, take this and use it." To which Captain Babbitt replied: "D—d if I don't, George."

The News from Canada is almost as interesting as that from England. The militia, to the number of 50,000 men, have been ordered out, and every preparation is making for immediate military movements, should the government call for them.

In France women sell railway tickets, keep books, act as librarians, make watches, set jewels, engrave copper, paint, and chisel marble and—men.

The only blaster from whom a brave man will take a blow is the wind.

The blush of modesty is like the soul of a rose in the heart of a lily.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN WARE—LOVE, JEALOUSY, AND SHOOTING!—Last Monday evening, Perry Cheever of Ware attempted to kill Miss Elizabeth E. Rich by shooting her with a revolver. One ball entered her left breast near her heart, and another touched her left arm and passed across her breast, slightly wounding her. After firing twice at her, he seemed to have made a slight attempt to shoot himself, but the ball only passed through a portion of his clothes. After having done so much, he went to his barn, and mounting one of his horses, went for a physician. He overtook Dr. Miner before he reached the village, who went immediately back with him and dressed the wounds of Miss Rich. After this Mr. Cheever again proceeded to the village and surrendered himself to Sheriff Phelps, who secured him for the night. Miss Rich remains in a very precarious situation, the ball still remaining in her breast, and her recovery is very doubtful.

She is 18 years old, is half sister to Mrs. Cheever, and had lived with the family at different times to assist Mrs. Cheever, who has been for some time in ill health. Both are daughters of Mr. Jonathan C. Rich, who lives at no great distance from Mr. Cheever, and both very industrious, thriving farmers.

Cheever bought or borrowed the pistol of Julius Cowles a short time previous, saying he thought of going away and wanted one to carry with him. He had recently been easting bullets for the pistol. The motive for committing the act is, by those best acquainted with the parties, attributed to a "vague attachment" Cheever had towards Miss Rich, and any attention paid to her by the young man frequently seemed to enrage him, so that he has at times threatened violence to her and them if continued. She had recently returned to her father's family, which displeased him, and he had endeavored to persuade her to return to his family again, which she declined doing; and on Monday evening she attended a singing school at the church, nearly opposite Cheever's house in Ware Center. When he knew she was there, he called her out of the church and persuaded her to go to his house, and immediately after they entered he drew his pistol and fired twice at her. His wife was the only witness to the tragedy.

On Tuesday he was arraigned before Justice DeWitt and pleaded guilty to the indictment. He was then committed to jail at Northampton by Constable Snow, where he awaits further action. Some attribute the act to insanity, but those who have had daily intercourse with him have never discovered anything like insanity, though he is considered a man of very violent temper. Whatever may have been the motive, he has caused a terrible calamity to his own family, consisting of his wife and five children, as well as to the family of his father-in-law.

Parents have you children suffering by disease or subject to it? Do you know what it is to force upon the little mouth and see it open to the throat of the struggling sufferer, and see him die, and have you not felt in your heart all the time that you were doing the little victim a wrong? Such treatment is fast passing away and soon will be forgotten among the customs which future time shall look back upon and perhaps in a spirit of charity only pronounce absurd. Doct. Gifford's Homeopathic Remedies by the popular form in which they are put up, and the ease with which they can be taken, and the price at which they are offered, (only 25 cents per box) takes away the only excuse that can be made to continue the old practice. A simple medicated sugar pill which can be dropped into the mouth of the sleeping infant without disturbing it, saves all the trouble and will effect cures which other medicines cannot do. Try No. 2 for Worms, No. 3 for Teething and Cough, No. 4 for Diarrhea, No. 5 for Croup and Colds, No. 13 for Cramp, No. 23 for Whooping Cough. A complete assortment sold by Dr. Shaw, Agent, or address Philip Lee, 136 William Street, New-York, or they will be sent per mail anywhere.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.—GOUT, RHEUMATISM, &c.—Disease is indiscriminate in the selection of its victims—the king possesses no more immunity from the ravages of gout or rheumatism in his walled palace, than the beggar from the attacks of rheumatism in his time battered hovel. Wealth of itself can neither cure sickness nor preserve health—else it is true, wealth is the cause of the rich man's gout, and the gouty or rheumatic millionaire would willingly exchange half his possessions for the robust constitution of the daily laborer. To the millions whose subsistence depends on toil, health is truly wealth, and the loss of it entails on them the misery and sufferings which are the base of poverty; but the cheapness of Holloway's Pills and Ointment obviate this evil by placing them within the reach of all who are exposed to the direful effects of the weather.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—In a multitude of Counsellors there is wisdom—is it rather a questionable axiom in the treatment of dysentery, sore throat, &c. A drowning man will swallow the first remedy he thinks will relieve him—the chances are, however, that both will perish. Opinions among medical men differ as to the nature and remedy for this inflammatory affection of the throat—filling the maxim touching culinary manipulations. While doctors are torturing their victims, Holloway's remedies go straight to the disease; the Ointment checks the inflammation of the throat, and the Pills cool the blood and allay the fever. In all diseases of the throat these medicines are equally safe and rapid.

None but a physician knows how much a reliable alternative is needed by the people. On all sides of us, in all communities everywhere there are multitudes that suffer from complaints that nothing but an alternative cure. Hence a remedy that has been made and put abroad with the assurance of being effectual. But they fail to accomplish the cures they promise because they have not the intrinsic virtues they claim. In the case of the case, Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, have supplied us with a compound extract of Sarsaparilla, which does prove to be the long desired remedy. Its peculiar difference from other kindred preparations in market is that it cures the disease for which it is recommended, while they do not. We are assured of this fact by more than one of our intelligent physicians in this neighborhood and have the further evidence of our own experience of its truth.—Tennessee Farmer, Nashville, Tenn.

"Why, Mrs. D., how do you manage to have such light bread and biscuits?" "Because I use Herriek Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus. I like it much better to use cream tartar than I do soda. I shall never use any other. If you will try one paper, Mrs. W., you will say the same. It has almost cured my dyspepsia." Most all the Grocers keep it. Sold by P. D. Willis in Ware.

"In time of peace prepare for war." In time of health prepare for sickness. Get a case of Dr. Gifford's Remedies, by the timely use of his prescriptions many slight complaints will be arrested from terminating in severe sickness.—Sold by Dr. Shaw, agent. Philip Lee, proprietor, 136 William st., New York.

A wonderful little microscope, magnifying small objects 300 times, will be sent to any applicant on receipt of twenty-five cents in silver, and one pink stamp. Five of different powers for \$1. Address Mrs. S. M. Woodward, Box 1853, Philadelphia, Pa.

No more puny children, decayed teeth, or yellow bread, if you will use Herriek Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus. There is nothing equal to it. It is far superior to soda to use cream tartar. Bread or biscuits raised by it is more easily digested than by any other. Try one paper, and you will not fail to use it ever after. Have the Gold Medal or none. Grocers and Druggists keep it. Sold by P. D. Willis in Ware.

BORN.
In Thorndike, 25th ult., a son to Lewis Rogers. At West Stafford, 1st, a daughter, Julia Miranda, to HENRY WHITON.

MARRIED.
In Springfield, at Cooley's Hotel, 2d, by Rev. H. M. Parsons, JAMES O. HAMILTON of Palmer, and JANE A. HITCHCOCK of Belchertown.
At Wilbraham, 28th ult., by Rev. J. P. Skeels, DAVID S. PACKARD and ELLEN MCGREGORY.
At Nauset, 1st, by Rev. F. Alvord, ALBERT F. WASHBURN of Stafford, Ct., and NELLIE L. PIKE; PARLEY S. ANDERSON and JULIA WHITON, both of West Stafford, Ct.
In Stafford, Dec. 22th, by Rev. L. Woodbury, Wm. S. SAINES of Westford, and Miss LADIA SORIA ALLEN of Stafford.
At Staffordville, Dec. 31st, by Rev. H. M. Vaill, JAMES W. GIDDINGS of Hartford, aged 70, and Mrs. SARAH M. EARL of Stafford, aged 69.

DIED.
In Palmer, Dec. 31st, EMELIUS BOND, 61.
In Palmer, Jan. 2d, MARY LARABEE, 83.
In Duckville, 24th ult., Wm. O'BRIEN, 53.
In Boston, Dec. 23d, C. L. BUCKNER, of Bondville, 48.
At North Andover, Mass., Mrs. SUSAN PARKMAN, relict of the late Deacon Jedediah Parkman, 85 years, 6 months.
At Union, Ct., Dec. 27th, Mrs. ALLEN WILLIAMS, aged 52.
In Wilbraham, Dec. 24th, GEORGE HODGES of Wilbraham, aged 18.
In Granby, (Moody Corner) Dec. 23d, SALLY BURNETT, widow of the late Bela Burnett, aged 81.
In Belchertown, Dec. 25th, widow of Enoch BURNETT, aged 75.
In Enfield, Dec. 23d, JANE S., wife of Lyman Rohrer, aged 27.
In Springfield, Dec. 28th, GEORGE A. NOYES, conductor on the Western Railroad, aged 45.

PALMER BUSINESS CARDS.
ANNUAL HOUSE, by E. B. Shaw, East of Railroad Bridge.
A. THOMPSON, Maker and Repairer of Carriages.
CYRUS KNOX, Jr., News Room and Stationery, at the Post Office.
CHAS. H. GOFF, Livery and Feeding Stable.
DANIEL GRANGER, Counselor and Attorney at Law.
D. MULVERHILL, Merchant Tailor, and dealer in Gent's Furnishing Goods.
E. S. BROOKS, Repairer of Watches and Jewelry, Confectioner and Fancy Grocer.
E. BROWN, dealer in Hardware, Iron, Steel Paints, Oils and Glass.
E. B. ELSBIE, Livery and Feeding Stable.
F. J. WASSUM, Merchant Tailor, and Dealer in Gent's Furnishing Goods.
FREEMAN DODGE, Meat Market, basement of Commercial Block.
GEO. H. JENKS, Boot and Shoe Maker, East Main Street.
GEO. M. STACY, Agt., dealer in Stoves, Pumps, Garden Engines, Tin Work, &c.
HENRY JONES, Barber and Hair Dresser, Opposite Depot.
HIGGINS, WOOD & ALLEN, Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines and Fancy Articles.
H. W. MUNGER, Merchant Tailor, and Manufacturer of Custom Clothing.
HALL & TRUMBLE, wholesale and retail dealer in Flour, Grain, Coal, Wood, Plaster, &c.
J. H. GAMWELL, dealer in Dry Goods, Crockery, Flour and Family Groceries.
J. W. THOMPSON, dealer in Groceries, Crockery, Provisions, Flour, &c.
JOHN WAITE, Manufacturer and dealer in Harnesses, Trunks, Robes, Whips, &c.
JOHN SHAW, Brick Mason and Plasterer.
J. T. ROBINSON & CO., dealers in Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, Nassawann Block.
JOHN FEENEY, Eating Saloon, opposite the depot.
J. S. LOOMIS, Dealer in all kinds of House Furniture, Coffins, and Burial Caskets.
J. G. ALLEN, Counselor and Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Gen. Insurance Agent.
JAMES PERRY, House and Sign Painter, and Paper Hanger.
JOHN BOWLES, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, and Newspapers.
K. H. ALLEN, dealer in Family Groceries, Crockery, and Paper Hangings.
LAWRENCE & CO., dealers in Pork, Lard, Hams, Dried Beef and Sausages.
L. S. HILLS, Deputy Sheriff.
LIVERY & FEEDING STABLE, by Wm. Fuller.
M. FOX, Wholesale Dealer in Fresh Fish, and Oysters, Nuts, Fruit, &c.
W. FRENCH, Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, east of the Railroad Bridge.
MRS. A. C. COLLINS, Dealer in Millinery and Fancy Goods.
NASSAWAN HOUSE, by J. W. Weeks, opposite the depot.
N. SMITH, Carriage and Sleigh Manufacturer and Repairer.
PALMER HOUSE, by John Allen, nearly in front of Depot.
P. P. KELLOGG, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Ready Made Clothing, &c.
P. W. WEBSTER, dealer in Stoves, Tin Ware, Pipe, &c.
P. McANAMY, Blacksmith and Horse Shoeer.
S. W. SMITH, Agt., dealer in Family Groceries, Flour, Farmer's Produce, &c.
W. N. COLBY, dealer in Clothing and Groceries, Furnishing Goods.
W. M. MERRIAM, Manufacturer and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Leather.
W. M. HOLBROOK, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c.
W. W. HAGAR, Jeweler and Repairer of Watches.
W. WINTER, Forger, Carriage Repairer, &c.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, OR SPERMATORRHEA.—A permanent and lasting CURE for this terrible disease, may be obtained of the Advertiser, who has cured himself, and subsequently, hundreds of others. Enclose one stamp, and address Box 176, Charlestown, Mass. 4w34

LADIES' AND MISSES' BALMORALS. Just received at ROBINSON'S.

G. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner, and dealer in Doors, Sash and Blinds Framing, Timber, &c. Doors, Sash and Blinds constantly on hand. All kinds of jobbing done to order. Palmer, April 1, 1861.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a Valuable Farm located in the north part of Stafford, consisting of One Hundred and Fifty Acres of Land, thirty acres in heavy Wood, some excellent Timber, near the railroad, two Dwelling Houses, two Barns and other buildings necessary. Good Mowing and Ploughing—well watered. No objection to exchange for a small place. Terms easy. Dec. 21.—3w JOHN ORCUTT, 2d.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. SETS, Hampden County, ss. Superior Court, October Term, A. D. 1861. William Holbrook and Osborn H. Bidwell, both of Palmer, in said County, Plaintiffs, Horace K. Fargo of Coventry, County of Tolland, State of Connecticut, Defendant, and William R. Parks of said Palmer, Trustee. This is an action of contract to recover \$500—as by this on file, dated the second day of May, A. D. 1861, will appear.

It now appearing to the Court, upon the suggestion of the Plaintiff's counsel, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, nor was resident therein at the time of the service of the writ in this case. And it further appearing, on the inspection of the Officer's return, that the defendant has no last and usual place of abode nor any tenant, agent, or attorney known to the said officer, and that no personal service was made upon the said Defendant.

It is now ordered by the Court here, that the Plaintiff give notice to the said Defendant of the pendency of this action, by causing an attested copy of this order to be published in the Palmer Journal, a public newspaper, printed at Palmer, in the County of Hampden, and state of Massachusetts once a week, three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court, to be held at Springfield, within and for the County of Hampden, aforesaid, on the second Monday of March next, that he may then and there appear, and take upon himself the defence of this action. And that this action be continued to the next term of this Court aforesaid, and so from term to term until notice shall be given to the said Defendant agreeably to this order.

GEORGE B. MORRIS, Clerk.
A true Copy—Attest.
3w34 GEO. B. MORRIS, Clerk.

BACON & THORNTON, Are now receiving the most elegant assortment

DRESS GOODS, That it will be possible to show this season, including

Imperial Repps in Plain Solid Colors,
Rich Printed Figures,
French Merinos, Plain and Figured,
Figured All Wool DeLaines,

ELEGANT FRESH GOODS

FROM NEW YORK.

Repps Cashmeres,
Ottoman Cloths,
Poplins,
New Shawls,
&c. &c. &c.

BACON & THORNTON, Opposite the Bank ——— WARE, Mass.

COAL. We have just received a cargo of the celebrated

FRANKLIN COAL, Said to be the best Coal in Market. Also, a Cargo of

CUMBERLAND, And another of

LACKAWANNA. We can furnish the above kinds and almost any other variety called for at short notice, and low prices. Purchasers of Coal will bear in mind that the price of Coal advances each week until the first of April. HALL & TRUMBLE.

MANHOOD. How Lost, How Restored. Just published, in a sealed envelope: A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and involuntary emissions, including Impotency, and Mental and Physical Declivity.

By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D. The important fact that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines, or the dangerous application of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, &c., and the entirely new and highly successful treatment as adopted by the celebrated author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. C. H. K. CLINE, 127 Bowery, N. Y. Post office box 4,585. apply

A. B. COWAN, Dentist. Office and residence in Lawrence's Block, Palmer, Mass.

NOTICE.—Whereas, John McLaughlin has left his bed and board without provocation, I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall pay no more bills of his contracting. THOMAS B. SMITH. Palmer, Dec. 25, 1861.—3w

A FINE TONED, five octave, piano style MELODEON for sale. Will be sold very cheap. Inquire at this office.

THE Student and Schoolmate for 1862.—WM. T. ADAMS, (OLIVER OPTIC,) Editor.

Club Price only Fifty Cents!!!

The publishers of the Student and Schoolmate, finding it difficult to employ agents, owing to the derangement in business, resulting from the Great Rebellion, have determined to offer Clubs at Extraordinary Reduction in price, so that many who otherwise might feel unable to subscribe, may thus have the privilege of reading the *cheapest and best illustrated juvenile magazine in the country.* The matter will be of the highest order, from the pens of first-class writers, and each number, as heretofore will contain

A Speech, a Dialogue, and a Piece of Music, making the magazine just what is wanted in any public and private school in the land.

Extraordinary Club Rates.
2 Copies 1 year, \$1.75 10 Copies 1 year, \$9.00
4 " " " 2 " " 20 " " 18.00
6 " " " 3 " " 30 " " 25.00
GALEN JAMES & Co., Publishers,
Dec. 28.—3w No. 15 Cornhill, Boston.

STAFFORD SPRINGS RUBBER EMPORIUM. ELIJAH PUFFER, Over Crane's Store.

VULCANIZED RUBBER SOLES! All kinds of BOOTS & SHOES soled with Rubber at short notice.

Particular attention paid to repairing Rubbers. Boots and Shoes Made and Repaired. Dec. 28.—3w E. PUFFER.

THE HEROES OF PEACE AND THE HEROES OF WAR.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, New York, is now publishing in addition to other portraits, the celebrated collection known in Europe and America as

Brady's National Photographic Portrait Gallery, in which is included Portraits of nearly all the prominent Men of America, not excepting Jeff. Davis, Gen. Beauregard, Floyd, and a host of other confederates. Price of Portraits, \$3 per doz. Can be sent by mail.

Scenes of the War for the Union, Are published, card size, and in stereoscopic form. A set of

Stereoscopic Views of Scenes in Paris, London, and in other parts of England and France; and in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, on the Rhine, in Athens, Egypt, Turkey, the Holy Land, China, India, Cuba, &c., ad infinitum.

OUR INSTANTANEOUS STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, Are the Greatest Wonder of the Age.

These are taken in the fortieth part of a second, and the rushing of water, the moving of vehicles, or the march of an army, does not in the slightest degree affect the taking of them. They are sold for \$3 per dozen. We have also on hand and manufacture the largest assortment of Stereoscopes, Photographic Albums, and

Photographic Materials In the United States, and perhaps in the world. Catalogues, containing lists of all our Portraits, Views, Stereoscopes, &c., will be sent free by mail, on receipt of a stamp.

E. ANTHONY, Near St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y.

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR AND **LIFE BITTERS.**

Are pure vegetable extracts. They cure all bilious disorders of the human system. They regulate and invigorate the liver and kidneys; they give tone to the digestive organs; they regulate the secretions, excretions and exhalations, equalize the circulation and purify the blood. Thus all bilious complaints—some of which are Torpid Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Piles, Chills and Fevers, Costiveness or Loosest—entirely controlled and cured by these remedies.

Darling's Liver Regulator removes the morbid and bilious deposits from the stomach and bowels, regulates the liver and kidneys, removing every obstruction, restores a natural healthy action in the vital organs, &c. It is a superior

FAMILY MEDICINE. Much better than pills and much easier to take. Darling's Life Bitters is a superior tonic and chaper, essential in case of loss of appetite, flatulency, female weakness, irregularity of menses, and in the case of bilious, indigestion, and bleeding piles, and general debility.

Read the following testimony: James L. Brunley, merchant, 184 Fulton street, N. Y., writes: "I have been afflicted with piles accompanied with bleeding, the last three years; used Darling's Liver Regulator and Life Bitters, and now consider myself entirely cured."

Hon. John A. Cross writes: "On the 17th of March 18, 1860. In the spring of 1859, I took a severe cold, which induced a violent fever. I took two doses of Darling's Liver Regulator. It broke up my cold and fever at once. Previous to this attack, I had been troubled with dyspepsia, several kinds of medicines, but found no permanent relief until I used

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR AND **LIFE BITTERS.**

I passed clotted blood by the urethra. I am now entirely cured, and take pleasure in recommending these remedies."

Mrs. C. Tebow, 11 Christopher street, N. Y., writes: "Feb. 20th, 1860—I have been subject to attacks of Asthma the last twenty years. I have never found anything equal to Darling's Liver Regulator in affording immediate relief. It is a thorough Liver and Biliary remedy."

Mrs. Young of Brooklyn writes: "February 28, 1860.—In May last I had a severe attack of Piles, which confined me to the house. I took one bottle of Darling's Life Bitters and was entirely cured. I have had no attack since."

D. Westervelt, Esq., of South Fifth, near 8th street, Williamsburg, L. I., writes: "August 5, 1861.—Having been troubled with a difficulty in the Liver, and subject to bilious attacks, I was advised by a friend to try Darling's Liver Regulator. I did so, and found it to operate admirably, removing the bile and arousing the liver to activity. I have also used it as a Family Medicine. When our children are out of sorts, we give them a few drops and it sets them all right. I find it meets the general wants of the stomach and bowels when disordered."

Reader, if you need either or both of these most excellent remedies, inquire for them at the stores; if you do not find them, take no other, but include one dollar in a letter, and on receipt of the money, the Remedy or Remedies will be sent according to your directions, by mail or express, post paid.

DANIEL S. DARLING, 192 Nassau st., New York.

Put up in 50 cents and \$1 bottles each. For sale by Higgins & Allen, Palmer; D. Holden, Ware.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN ALL KINDS OF GOODS, At W. W. CROSS & CO.

GENTS' HALF DOUBLE AND TAP'D SOLE BOOTS, Just received at ROBINSON'S.

NEW FALL GOODS!

P. P. KELLOGG,

PALMER DEPOT,

Is now receiving from New York and Boston a

VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT of New Fall Goods, consisting of everything new and beautiful in the way of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

CLOAKS, TALMAS, SHAWLS, &c.,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

CARPETING,

PAPER HANGINGS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CATS.

Also constantly on hand a good assortment of

GROCERIES,

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.,

All of which are offered at the Lowest Possible Price.

M. FOX Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FRESH FISH, OYSTERS, Fruit, Confectionery, Pies and Cakes, Vegetables, Spruce and Hops Beer, Soda, and Sale Agent in Eastern Hampden for

Millard & Barnard's Hudson Pale Ale.

Store removed to

BASEMENT OF COMMERCIAL BLOCK, Palmer, July 13, 1861.

THE GREAT AMBASSADOR OF HEALTH! Take them and live! Neglect them and die!

A WONDERFUL REMEDY For a wonderful age!

TRIUMPH. Let Chieftains boast of deeds in war, And Minstrels boast their sweet guitar, A nobler theme my heart it fills— In praise of HERICK'S matchless Pills.

Their cures are found in every land: Amid Russia's snows—and Africa's sand: Their wonderful Spanish, German and French directions—Large family boxes, 25 cents! Sold everywhere. DR. L. R. HERICK & CO., 451y Albany, N. Y.

Agents—Wm. Holbrook, Higgins & Allen, Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs, and by all dealers in medicine.

BROWN & BROTHERS' LIQUID BLACKING IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.—It has been used for the last fifteen years in many of the first hotels in this country, and in private families, where it has given the most

UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION. It has received Silver and Bronze Medals and Diplomas from various Fairs in this and other States.

We have certificates from the best hotels in Boston, Lowell, Springfield, Worcester, and

For sale by country dealers everywhere, and in Boston at wholesale by the Grocers, Druggists, Boot and Shoe and Hardware Dealers.

B. F. BROWN & CO., General Agents, May 25.—6m 135 Milk street, Boston.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers have been duly appointed executors of the will of Aaron King, late of Palmer, in the County of Hampden, deceased, and have taken upon themselves that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to

EVELINA KING Executors. ISAAC KING, dcl4 3w

FRENCH'S Conical Washing Machines. The most simple, durable, convenient and economical article ever invented for the purpose. Will do the washing of an ordinary family before breakfast, not only saving time but clothes.

By strictly following the printed directions, which are simple and easy, it will wash at one time, six shirts, or two dozen small articles, in six or seven minutes, or their equivalent.

By all the ordinary methods of cleaning fine fabrics, such as laces, &c., the greatest care is required, while with this machine the most delicate articles can be washed without the possibility of damage.

These results are produced by the constant reaction of the suds while the machine is in motion. Families, laundries, boarding-houses, hospitals, asylums, boarding-schools, on ships and steamers, and in the army, who have these machines in use, have sent in their testimony voluntarily, and the encomiums of the press are very numerous, some of which I have published in a neat pamphlet form.

All I ask of the public is a careful examination of this machine before purchasing of others. General Depot—419 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Price only TEN DOLLARS.

N. B. A liberal discount to the trade. Agents wanted. Send for a circular. Address Box 2803, N. Y. City p. o. PHILIP FRENCH, Proprietor.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES!

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS!

The Original Medicine, Established in 1857, and first article of the kind ever introduced into the world of Pulmonic Wafers, in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name Bryan being stamped on each Wafer.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Incontinent Consumption, Lung Diseases.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are a blessing to all Climates and Constitutions.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

BRONCHITIS. Many Public Speakers, Ministers and Singers, are prevented by an attack of this troublesome disease from performing their necessary duties.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers remove all irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils, by a few hours' perseverance, and at the same time improve the tone and compass of the voice; consequently are very much used by those who have occasion, and always with success.

For sale by all Druggists. Jan 19 ly is.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity. Each bottle, price one dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

The Palmer Journal.

VOLUME XII.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1862.

NUMBER 35.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

FISK & GOFF.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. To those who pay strictly in advance, twenty-five cents will be deducted. For six months, \$0.75; for three months, \$0.45. A. J. GOFF, G. M. FISK.

JENNIE'S ELOPEMENT.

Oh! Jennie Gray was young and fair,
With azure eyes and sunny hair,
Which gently toy'd around a rare and beautiful throat,
And a bust of symmetry. Full many a lover, I ween, sighed and repined,
And cursed cruel fate that they had not been one of Jennie's curls instead of a man; for, strange to tell, nothing flavoring masculinity has ever encircled Jennie's neck. If her lovers had only been curls, they could—

Upon her breast find couch of ease,
Or wander with her 'mong the trees,
And kissed her cheek with every breeze.

John Henry was a lover bold,
The mimic of silver and gold,
And Jennie's heart, once so cold, was melted by the first glance of his lustiest eyes. She likened him, in her festal imagination, to Apollo, because he had red hair; to Orpheus, because he sang so sweetly and played the fiddle; to Adonis, because he was a youth of fair proportions, and comely to look upon. She sighed when the beloved of her heart's adoration was not near her, like the wind through an oak tree squirrel hole. Her cruel father had sworn by the rod and mass that if he caught him with Jennie,

That he would ere long bring his
And let his heavy peg-foot fly
At him, a la postérieur!

Jennie bewailed his high decree,
But vowed that wedded she would be—
By thunder! I should like to see the old man hinder me from getting married when I feel like it," was her defiant exclamation.

"Why don't you feel like it, then?" said John Henry.

"Because I dew," was the rejoinder.
"Let's lute, my cinnamon, sassafras, maple sugar, corn-stalk, beet, my paragon of sweetness," was his gallant reply.

"Gosh, I'll dew it, John Henry, said she. Great was the joy of the enamored swain when she consented, and he fairly screamed,

"Here's my hoos, jump on astride,
And to the parson we will ride,
And have the knot all firmly tied!"

Upon the steed she sprang amain,
John Henry seized the guiding rein,
And fast they scampered o'er the plain to the parsonage, some miles distant. The old man Gray, having got wind of the affair, mounted a fleet courser and gave instant pursuit after the disorderly pair. Being mounted on a swifter horse, with not quite so much to carry, Mr. Gray soon came in sight of the fleeing party. Putting spurs to his steed, he soon had the satisfaction of overtaking them. Seizing John Henry's horse by the bridle, he cried,

In voice of anger loud and high,
That shook the nuts from trees hard by,
That she must go back and die!

He seized her roughly by the waist,
And drew her from her seat in haste,
And on his prancing steed he placed her,
Menacing the while her lover with summary punishment. As he was in the act of mounting before her, old Boreas, the north wind, feeling sorrowful for the maiden, blew a fierce blast to signify his displeasure, which sent the old man's hat flying far down the road. He rushed after his hat, and they whipped up their steeds and left him.

"Come back, come back!" the old man cried,
But Jennie laughingly replied,
"I will, dad—when the knot is tied."

FRANK TENURE OF ENGLISH DOMINION IN CANADA.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce remarks, that in case England should force us into a war, the French population, almost to a man, "would side with Jonathan, and we all know that the hearts and interests of Canada West have, for a long time, been identified with the 'States.' Where to place the Irish population no one could hesitate. And the fact is significant, that the wealthiest man in all Canada, Harrison Stephens, Esq., of Montreal, is a native of Vermont, and owns property in New York city to an immense amount. Indeed, those who would cling to the cause of England, in the event of a rupture, would be reduced to a few hundred, and be composed chiefly of government officers, and of the veritable soldiery. Unless my personal experience deceives me, the annexation of Canada would be a very easy matter to accomplish, so England had better beware."

PATRIOTIC GIRL.—A lady in Farmington, N. H., recently called upon one of the prominent citizens, and asked him to take charge of \$750, and loan it to her for the State. He afterwards learned that she was obliged to labor diligently for her own maintenance, and that the money was her only property, but she desired to make it aid in crushing the rebellion.

"Johnny," said a mother to her son nine years old, "go and wash your face. I am ashamed to see you coming to dinner with so dirty a mouth." "I did wash it, mamma," and feeling his upper lip, he added, gravely, "I think it must be a moustache coming in."

Quilt hearing a lady reading lately in a newspaper, that in certain parts of Wales it is the custom to plant thorns and thistles on the graves of old bachelors, remarked: "That is another instance of the great law of compensation. If one escapes thorns and thistles in life, he must expect them after death."

A cobbler at Leyden, who used to attend the public disputations held at the academy, was once asked if he understood Latin. "No," replied the mechanic, "but I know who is wrong in the argument." "How," asked his friend, "Why, by seeing who is angry first."

A bankrupt was consoled with the other day by his embarrassment. "O, I'm not embarrassed at all," said he; "it's my creditors that are embarrassed."

The more we help others to bear their burdens the lighter our own will be.

To a Beautiful Stranger.

A glance, a smile,—I see it yet—
A moment ere the train was starting;
How strange to tell!—we scarcely met,
And yet I felt a pang at parting.

And you—(alas! that all the while
'Tis I alone who am confessing!)
What thought was lurking in your smile,
Is quite beyond my simple guessing.

I only know those beaming rays
Awoke in me a strange emotion,
Which, basking in their warmer blaze,
Perhaps might kindle to devotion.

Ah! many a heart as stanch as this,
By smiling lips allured from duty,
Has sunk in passion's dark abyss—
"Wrecked on the coral reef of beauty!"

And so, 'twas well the train's swift flight,
That bore away my charming stranger,
Took her—God bless her!—out of sight,
And me, as quietly, out of danger!

THE WARNING.

The belief in signs and dreams, omens and warnings, which has, in our day, almost entirely disappeared, was once so prevalent, that it was a rare thing for death to take place in a family without some member of it being warned of it in some supernatural way. My revered grandmother was no exception to this belief; on the contrary, she could relate unnumbered visitations, and strange appearances which had occurred in her own family. But her particular forte lay in warnings. None of her kith or kin were ever called to pass through the dark valley of shadows without her receiving some supernatural intimation, or, as she called it, "being warned" of their decease.

I will here state that my grandmother had been a widow for many years, and resided with my mother, as did her two youngest children, Ralph and Alice. Ralph, a spirited lad of seventeen, assisted my father in his business, and Alice, dear Aunt Alice's time was mostly engaged by "us children."

For several months she had been troubled with a hacking cough, which was in itself warning enough that the time was soon coming when we should be obliged to part with our kind and careful nurse.

After a while she became unable to sit up all day, and then my mother moved Aunt Alice's bed from her chamber into the parlor, as she was no longer able to go up and down the stairs, and it was more convenient to take care of her there. My grandmother slept in a chamber directly over this, the stovepipe from the parlor passing up through the floor into the chimney—thus making her room warm and comfortable.

The night after Aunt Alice was moved in to the parlor, grandmother received a very decided warning of her death. She said that after she had been in bed a short time she was aroused by a light shining upon her face, and opening her eyes, she beheld the form of a new moon arise from one corner and slowly sail across the room, and finally disappear behind her bed. She was so nervous that she had seen this, and became so nervous that she had some one sleep with her the following night, so my sister Mary, a girl of fourteen, shared grandmother's bed. But strange to say, they had hardly retired to rest before we were startled by a loud scream from Mary. She too had seen the mysterious appearance, just as it came the evening before—a half moon, rising in one corner, passing diagonally across the room, and disappearing behind the bed. The room was left vacant, everybody in the house believing it to be haunted.

When this came to the ears of Uncle Ralph, he expressed his decided contempt for the whole affair. It was second nature for grandmother, he said, to see sights, and Mary had no doubt been so scared at the thought of passing the night in a room where grandmother had seen something, that she had fancied she saw it too. He would sleep in the room himself, and was not at all afraid of being troubled with new moons or old ones; either, so he took up his quarters in the haunted chamber. He made no alarm during the night; but at the breakfast-table he declined any questions. The truth was, he had seen exactly the same thing which had so alarmed his mother and Mary; but he was a bold, determined fellow, and had made up his mind to find out the cause of this singular appearance; and, besides, he did not like to confess that had witnessed the same thing that he had sufficed as a delusion in others. Six nights in succession he had slept in the haunted room, and every night the same thing occurred. On the seventh night he was lying awake, about midnight, thinking of this strange circumstance, and trying vainly to arrive at the solution of the mystery, when he heard Alice begin to cough in the room below. Immediately he heard my mother's footsteps coming into Alice's room, as was her custom whenever she had a paroxysm of coughing. At the same time, the supernatural light appeared in the corner, floating slowly across the room, and went down behind his bed. A thought struck him.

"Sarah," he called, "have you got a light?"

"Yes," she answered.

"Are you standing by Alice's bed?"

"Yes."

"Well," said he, "walk from her bed to the door, with the light in your hand."

At once the half-moon arose from behind his bed, and moved steadily across toward the opposite corner.

"Now come back again," he said.

She did so, and, as if following the sound of her footsteps, back sailed the mysterious light.

He sprang out of bed, with a hearty laugh. The mystery was solved. The eastern path through which the stovepipe passed, from the lower into the upper room, was too large for the pipe, and a light passing from the door to the bed in the lower room, cast its reflection through this aperture, and as it showed on the wall above was exactly the shape of a new moon. My mother's repeated visits from her room to Aunt Alice's bedside, with a light in her hand, had been the cause of grandmother's supernatural warning; and but for the boldness and perseverance of her son, would no doubt have been handed down to successive generations of grandchildren as a solemn warning of Aunt Alice's death, which took place some weeks

after. Probably all supernatural appearances might be explained as the effect of some natural cause, if people were not too superstitious to risk the trial.

THE LATE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

The North China Herald, mentioning the death of Hsin Fung, the Emperor, who died at his palace on the Yeholen, Aug. 22d, says: He was a young man of lascivious disposition and abandoned the severe discipline of his council for the more palatable society of his harem, where he revelled in the luxury of a Sardanapalus, and like his Assyrian prototype, clasped in the arms of Myrrha while Nineveh was surrounded by the Cyprian hordes, so he sat in the summer palace of the Yuen-Min Yuen amongst his wives and concubines, while the guns of the allied army resounded in his ears; and he had barely time to escape to the Tartarian Alps when it was sacked, burned and demolished.

The palace of his retreat was that of Zehol, on the frontiers of the empire, where it is hemmed in by the precipitous mountains of Tartary. There he whiled away his time in indolence, while his brother, Prince Kung, assumed all the cares and responsibilities of the government at Peking. From the date of his retreat, early in October, 1860, he evidently languished, as reports of his illness from time to time were spread abroad, which reduced him to a state of imbecility—like his contemporary—Suzrain, the Sultan of Turkey—and he died ignominiously, at 9 o'clock, on the 22d of August—a victim to his appetites and a slave to his passions, which made him an imbecile despot, and the first Emperor of China who has succumbed to European powers.

The late Emperor will be succeeded by his infant son, and the affairs of the government managed by a regency of six ministers. As a political event, the death of Hsin Fung cannot be much regretted by any party. The documents which came to light during the last campaign of the allies in the North, showed that he kept himself in a state of complete isolation from business, and could only be approached by his advisers in the most delicate manner, even when the affairs of the Empire had come to a serious crisis. The late Emperor was the fourth son of his father, and succeeded to the throne in accordance with the paternal choice. He had reigned eight years and ten months—not having attained his twentieth year when he ascended the throne.

GEN. SCHOEFF.—Brigadier Gen. Schoeff, who is now gallantly leading our forces in Kentucky, came to this country a poor man, and, nothing better offering, he solicited and obtained a situation as porter in one of the leading hotels of New York. Subsequently he filled a similar situation in one of the hotels at Washington, where his unvarying politeness and industry brought him under the notice of Mr. Holt, who gave him a humble situation in the Patent Office. Here he was best to try and hold on more important labors, which he performed in the most satisfactory manner. He was accordingly pushed forward whenever a favorable opportunity presented itself; and when Mr. Holt was transferred to the War Department, he took Schoeff with him. He was next entrusted with a survey in Virginia, which brought him under the observation of General Scott, who soon discovered his military education and requirements. He was rapidly advanced, step by step, and was appointed a Brigadier General, and sent to protect the State of his benefactor, Mr. Holt, from invasion.

GEN. JOHN POPE.—Gen. John Pope, who recently bagged 1300 rebels in Missouri, is a man about forty years of age, a native of Kentucky, and a graduate of West Point, which academy he entered in the year 1838. He graduated in 1842, and was appointed to the army from the State of Illinois, entering the service as a brevet second lieutenant of topographical engineers. He was engaged for gallant and meritorious conduct in several conflicts at Monterey—the brevet hearing date from Sept. 23, 1846. On the 23d of February, 1847, he was breveted captain for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Buena Vista. On the 1st of July, 1856, he took the actual rank of captain in the corps of topographical engineers, and on the 17th of May, 1861, he was made a Brigadier General of volunteers. Gen. Pope is bound to make his mark in this war.

ANIMAL FRIENDSHIP.—In the war in Spain, some time ago, two horses had long served together in the same brigade of artillery. They had assisted in drawing the same gun, and had been inseparable companions in many battles. One of them was at last killed; and afterwards the survivor was piqued as usual, and his food brought to him. He refused, however, to eat, and was constantly turning round his head to look for his companion, sometimes neighing as it to call him. All the care they bestowed upon him was of no avail. He was surrounded by other horses, but he did not notice them, and the shortly afterwards died, not having once tasted food from the time his associate was killed.

SCENE IN A DRY GOODS STORE.—Dry goods stores are sometimes the scene of ludicrous conversation. The other day a young lady stepped into a well known establishment in town, and inquired of a fine looking young clerk: "Sir, have you any mouse colored ladies' gloves?" "Mouse-colored ladies' Miss?" "Yes—a sort of grey—just the color of your drawers here," meaning the store drawers of course, which were painted grey. "My drawers, Miss," ejaculated the young man, glancing downward to see if everything was right and tight. "My drawers, Miss! why, I don't wear any!" The young lady was carried home on a shutter.

"Figures will not lie," is an old and used to be well-credited saying. But the introduction of hoops, crinolines, hips, bustles, and cotton breast-works has played the dickens with the proverb.

The Louisville Journal placidly observes that "in the late fight in Western Virginia, Roscerans whipped Floyd—by Gauls."

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

CAMP SPRINGFIELD, ANNAPOLIS, MD., Dec. 29th, 1861.

DEAR SIR:—To-day, though Sunday, has been a very busy time with us. The monotony of camp life is being disturbed by preparations for our immediate departure, and those of our sick thought to be serviceable at our place of destination have to-day been put aboard the steamer in the Bay, and large numbers of the convalescent of other regiments are being carried down to the city for that purpose. Gen. Burnside issued orders, which have been executed to-day, for us to exchange our recent supply of gray pants for blue ones. The boys to-night made a more military appearance in this part of their blue apparel. There have been rumors that the 27th would supersede the 21st in the barracks, but the present plan of Gen. Burnside is for both these regiments to go under him, and leave the Penn. 11th to guard this post. Gov. Hicks and a large number of the citizens of Annapolis have signed a petition to have the 27th quarter in the barracks. They speak in high terms of the manly soldiers and dignified officers of the 17th. But as the Union, not Annapolis, is to be defended, we are bound to go down, in Dixie. A weighty reason for leaving us was the number of our sick. We have three hundred to-day unfit for duty. Part of them are in the hospital; the rest you will see rolled up in their blankets, or seated by the fire with their head between their hands, or perhaps nipping about under their heavy blue overcoats, with a long, sad face, that speaks more loudly of home and friends than of war and its perils. The prevailing diseases are measles and typhoid fever. About one fifth of our company has been prostrated by the measles, including some of its officers. Several from Palmer and vicinity are now in the hospital. They are well cared for and will be out in a few days. Quite a number have been discharged from the hospital, and will immediately go on duty. Six privates died in the regiment last week and several more are dangerously ill. Colds and the measles have been the only sources of sickness in our company. Fourteen hundred barrels of beef are being cooked and packed in the city. Order No. 17, issued to-day to the captains, authorizes them to see that their companies are ready to march on twelve hours notice. If our friends would send us anything other things, are in want of postage stamps. They cannot well get them here, and if their friends would have them write often they should enclose stamps to them. I think, too, that friends should send newspapers to our soldiers. They have much leisure, and eagerly devour home news particularly. The twelve thousand men here to be used for land service. We shall doubtless be re-enforced at Fortress Monroe with the naval arm of the expedition, while we may be called to co-operate with them by a simultaneous attack on land, or sent out in the small boats, numbers of which are anchored here to press our claims with the day-guards, and hold whatever we may capture. Though we are all ignorant of the precise time of departure, it will doubtless be in the course of a week. The Mass. 21st goes on board to-morrow, and the other regiments follow in quick succession. A considerable number of our sick will be left here in charge of the post. Jerome Hamilton of Brimfield, second corporal in Co. I, is to be immediately discharged on account of physical disability, and very much to the regret of the officers and soldiers of the company. The box of the excellent people of Brimfield sent us, by way of Boston and the care of Dr. Howe, has not yet arrived. We assure the generous donors that we impatiently await its arrival, and all desire a share in its liberal contents. We have received a letter stating it had been sent, but apprehending, having started on its round-about course to get here, it may keep on and go to St. Domingo or Botany Bay before it arrives here. Corporal Abraham Childs, of Palmer, left here for home last Thursday, on a short furlough, his wife having just died and he having important business to settle. We have been very much in want of straw for our tents, some of us having been obliged to sleep on the ground, with little or nothing to keep us warm save our blankets. We have, however, gathered pine boughs and thatch grass and made ourselves as comfortable as possible. We are much indebted to our efficient aid—Irish-American orderly sergeant, J. H. Lawton of Ware, for an evening kitchen, a thing none of the other companies have, where we all crowd in and have a nice jolly time. Sergeant Lawton is a prompt officer, and is much esteemed in his company.

Christmas passed off here in fine style, the niggers having a high old time as they say—drunkenness and riot running wild together—the slaves seeming bound to use the full force of their liberty. I close these miscellaneous ideas expecting my next epistle will be indited "way down South in Dixie."

H. A. H.

HUNG HIM.—Jonathan Carter, a former resident of Peacham, Vt., who has connections in Manchester, N. H., was hung in the door yard of his own home in Kansas, recently, because he would not join the secession cause. Three sons, the eldest 18 and the youngest 14, were forced into the rebel ranks, leaving two girls to survive or sink beneath the cruel blow.

It is convenient to be sick when business is dull. We have been told of a poor man who has lived six months on a sprained ankle. He belongs to three or four benevolent societies, and draws three or four dollars weekly from each.

A lawyer being sick made his will and testament, and gave all his property to fools and madmen. Being asked the reason of so doing, he said: "From such I got it and to such I return it."

A wag of a Secessionist says that many men have raised a large crop of hemp, and he is consoled with the idea of reciprocity, that a large crop of hemp will raise many men this year.

There is no day born but comes like a stroke of music into the world and sings itself all the way through.

GOVERNOR ANDREW'S ADDRESS.

We condense from Governor Andrew's annual address to the legislature the following, which embodies all the recommendations and essential points:

The ordinary expenses of the Commonwealth for the year amount, so far as now ascertained by the Auditor, to \$922,208.08, to which there should be added about \$100,000 more, on account of expenses incurred, of which no returns have yet been made; and to this is to be added an expenditure of \$24,360.98, incurred in the equipment of troops under the provision of chapter 67 of the Acts of 1861.

The total payments for the year, from the treasury, on account of ordinary expenses, were \$1,180,408.69, being in part chargeable to liabilities incurred during the former year. The ordinary revenue receipts of the treasury, for the year were, in the aggregate, \$1,127,166.62, exhibiting, when compared with the payments, a deficiency of \$53,242.07, for which provision needs to be made by legislation.

The floating debt of \$300,000 has been funded during the year. Our permanent liabilities have been increased during the year 1861, on account of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, \$297,208.

The total expenditures for military purposes amounts, so far as rendered at the close of business in the Auditor's Department, December 31, 1861, to \$9,384,644.88, classified in the accompanying recapitulation, which includes also one warrant drawn on Jan. 1, 1862:

The receipts on account of these expenses have been \$987,263.64, included in which was 40 per cent. upon the war expenditures to Sept. 30, paid by the United States, amounting to \$775,000. Some other items due the State for ordnance sold to other States, &c., make up the receipts to \$1,050,860.67, which deducted from the sum of the disbursements, to Dec. 31st, leaves the liabilities of the State on that account at \$2,292,833.74. The State has contributed five regiments of infantry, one battery of artillery, and one battalion of rifles, of her militia to the three months service. To the three years service she has sent as volunteers, twenty-four regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, five batteries of artillery, two companies of sharpshooters, and an infantry battalion of five companies. Six companies were attached to two regiments from the State of New York.

Three hundred and fifty blankets and suits of clothing, and \$1000 paid to the credit of the Massachusetts prisoners at Richmond, are included in the expenses.

The expenditures of the Ordnance Department have been \$562,488.30, of which \$251,339.96 were paid for Enfield rifles, and \$23,617.83 for English infantry equipments. The balance is made up of American infantry equipments, ordnance, ordnance stores of every description, and wagons and caissons for the battery companies, freight, repairs, and

Of troops in the three years service, fourteen regiments are armed with the Enfield rifled musket, four with the Springfield rifled musket, and five with the Springfield smooth bore musket. The smooth bore musket with which the 15th and 21st regiments were at first provided were afterwards replaced by rifled arms. The companies at Fortress Monroe have the Springfield rifled musket. Our five companies composing the battalion on guard duty at Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor, are armed with the Springfield smooth bore. Our two companies of sharpshooters carry rifles, mostly with telescopic sights, specially selected under the direction of a committee of the Council. I trust that Massachusetts will never again see the day, while aggression and wars are possible misfortunes, when she will be unprepared to put into the field, whenever the country calls, at least 25,000 well-trained militia, fully armed for duty.

The Governor renews his recommendation for the repeal of the "Two Years' Amendment."

He recommends that the provisions of the act for relief to families of volunteers be extended so as to embrace the Massachusetts companies in New York regiments, and certain other bodies of volunteers, who were recruited by irregular means in the State, and a part of them assembled at a camp in Lowell, and others at a camp at Pittsfield."

He directs attention to the present condition of the laws regarding the service of process in civil suits, in its relation to our volunteer forces, and says: "Each of the soldiers and sailors whom we have contributed to the armies and navies of the United States, is liable to be prosecuted to final judgment in a suit, the only notice of which to the defendant may have been by leaving a summons at his last and usual place of abode."

He suggests that the Statute of limitations be modified for such cases.

He calls for legislation relative to Congressional Districts, as under the new census this State will be allowed but ten members, and suggests the expediency of no longer insisting by statute that each representative in Congress shall be an inhabitant of the District from which he is elected.

Power to order the assessment and collection of the direct tax authorized by the General Government, and legislation to the end thereof is asked for as soon as possible. The quota of Massachusetts in twenty millions is \$24,581.33.

A modification of the usury laws is urged, believing that the people are competent to make their own contracts.

The Governor calls attention to the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, on which work has been suspended. As the law now stands the State authorities cannot interfere. He says: "The grand enterprise of tunnelling the mountain must be abandoned or suspended, or the Commonwealth must take the matter in hand."

He calls attention to the importance of protecting all the harbors of the Commonwealth, and guarding the flats which belong to the State, as well as offering them for sale when they will sell well.

The number of inmates of the various penal, reformatory, sanitary and eleemosynary institutions, under the management of the Commonwealth, at the present time, is four thousand five hundred and thirty-two. The annual cost of their support to the State is more than \$400,000, exclusive of the inter-

est upon personal and real estate in occupancy, which is estimated to have cost at least \$800,000. The number of officials attached to these institutions is not far from three hundred, to whom there is paid annually in salaries the sum of \$75,000 in addition to board.

The State Prison is self-supporting, having 550 inmates. The State Reformatory School for Boys has 260 inmates, supported during the year by an outlay of \$47,634. The School Ship has 115 inmates.

The number of patients at the Institution for the Insane at Worcester is three hundred and thirty-one, at Taunton four hundred and twenty-eight, and at Northampton three hundred and fifteen, in all one thousand and seventy-four; and the aggregate cost of their support is 180,000.

The three almshouses and the hospital at Rainsford Island contain at present two thousand three hundred and thirty-nine inmates, and these institutions are supported at a cost of \$150,000 annually.

The Governor alludes to criminal costs, which he says should be reduced, and deprecates the presence of the penalty of death still lingering on the statute book of Massachusetts.

He renews his recommendation for such a modification of our laws touching marriage and divorce as shall lodge in some tribunal the power to mitigate the penalty of celibacy as a consequence of divorce, whatever may have been the cause of the dissolution of the marriage.

He recommends a shortening of the official term of justices of the peace. The number at present in commission is 6,790, and of notaries 486. He is of opinion that this is more than there is any necessity for. He complains of the inconvenience and had ventilation of the rooms of the Executive Department.

The agricultural interests of the Commonwealth have been highly prosperous, their products being estimated to exceed \$32,000,000.

In addition to the fortifications existing and intended for the harbor of New Bedford, there is needed a United States armed steamer, cruising about that harbor, the mouth of Buzzards Bay, and the Vineyard Sound. If attached to the revenue service, the same vessel might be usefully occupied for the Treasury Department, and in watching over a large portion of our whole coasting marine.

The whole number of our enrolled militia is one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred and ninety-six. The whole number who have gone into the volunteer service of the United States is reported as twenty-seven thousand two hundred and seventy-five. About eleven thousand more are estimated to be in the naval service, as sailors and marines, leaving one hundred and twenty thousand at home, besides those men capable of the ordinary duties of civil life, not included within the prescribed age for military enlistment.

The Great Rebellion must be put down, and its promoters crushed beneath the ruins of their own ambition. The greatest crime of history must receive a doom so swift and sure that the enemies of Popular Government shall stand in awe while they contemplate the elastic energy and concentrative power of Democratic Institutions and a Free People. The monstrous character of the crime has never yet been adequately conceived, nor is language able to describe it.

While the rhinoceros was on exhibition in one of the cities of the west, a funny newspaper man got off the following: "Mr. Showman what is that?" "That, my dear, is the Rhynochero. He is cousin German, or Dutch relation to the Unicorn. He was born in the Desert of Sarah Ann, and fed on bamboo and never leaves home, unless he moves; in which case he goes somewhere else, unless he is overtaken by the dark. He was brought to this country much against his will, which accounts for his low spirits when he is melancholy or dejected. He is now somewhat aged, but he has seen the day when he was the youngest specimen of animate nature in the world. Pass on, my little dear, and admire the wonder of creation, as displayed in the ring-tailed monkey, a animal that can stand hangin' like a feller-cretur, only it's reversed."

VESUVIUS DESTROYING VILLAGES.—The following, from Naples, 14th ult., is the latest reference to this event which we find in our foreign files:

"The village of Torre del Greco is in imminent danger of being destroyed by the burning lava. Shoals of earthquakes continue to be felt, and chasms have opened in the earth, forming perfect gulfs. The houses are falling in Torre del Greco, and all communications between the places in the vicinity of the mountain is interrupted. In the Bay of Naples the sea has receded to a distance of 50 metres, (160 feet.)"

A MEAN SCAMP.—A pretended English nobleman, one self-styled Sir James Burditt Nurse, married a respectable girl in Skaneateles, N. Y., lived with her a short time, and then suddenly decamped, leaving her and her parents to discover that he was a swindler, an impostor, a robber and a forger. The poor wife is broken hearted.

BOOTS FOR THE AMERICAN ARMY.—A Vienna (Austria) paper says that 12,000 pairs of boots were sold there to the American army. As our manufacturers have, so far, had no difficulty in supplying the national forces, this purchase must have been for the Confederate army.

Felix thinks that the seat of war of the Washington army must be very nearly worn out by this time, and that although the theatre of operations is always crowded, people get but very little for their money.

An Irish goile told Doctor James Johnson, who wished for a reason why Echo was always of the feminine gender, that "Maybe it was because she always had the last word."

NEW READING.—All men are endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of rebels.

When is stealing perfectly justifiable? When a blacksmith steals an axe!

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, JAN. 11, 1862.

The Evening Fireside.

Through the gloomy waste of winter, through its storms of sleet and snow, its dangle icicles and hoary frost, its short days and long, cheerless nights, the Evening Fireside comes in like a green oasis in the desert wild. In our Northern latitude no more pleasant seasons are spent, no better opportunities are afforded for the cultivation of social affections—the enjoyment of innocent amusement, or the pursuit of literary objects, than are found in our long Winter Evenings. As the short days sink moodily behind the West, and early darkness gathers over the earth, the shoe-keeper turns the key of his door, the merchant leaves his counter, the laborer "homeward plods his weary way," the farmer stalls his oxen, the schoolboy with satchel on his arm hurries from his task, and all seek the cheerful atmosphere of home.

"Now stir the fire and close the shutters fast, Let fall the curtain, wheel the sofa round, And while the bubbling and loud-hissing urn, Throws up a steamy column; and the cups That cheer but not inebriate, wait on each, So let us welcome peaceful evening in."

The picture drawn above may not be realized in every home; for in many a humble cottage there is no sofa to "wheel around" and no urn to throw up a "steamy column," but that evening fireside is just as pleasant as though the luxury of brilliant chandeliers illumined a costly Brussels carpet and richly carved furniture. We can recall one such, where a blazing fire of logs lit up a plain, humble kitchen. There was no carpet on the floor, no sofa to recline upon, no blazing gas or chandelier to throw a magic glow upon the scene. Circling round the spacious hearth-stone, sat a group of boys of all sizes, half a dozen of them, reading an old almanac, the newspaper, studying arithmetic, or playing checkers with white and black corn on a coal-marked pine board. Busy fingers with knitting-needles labored assiduously near the work-stand, and eyes that gazed through spectacles overlooked the game upon the checker-board or the "sum" upon the slate. When the wind roared over the chimney top, and the snow sifted through the window casement, the fire blazed higher, the laugh rang louder and the hours were pleasant and sweeter. The memory of those "cups which cheered but not inebriated," drawn from large barrels in the cellar, and the luscious apples saved from the best trees in the orchard, has a fragrance still. The lad who experienced those things has participated in more gorgeous evening entertainments since, but none have been fuller of unalloyed happiness or profit.

All over the rock-ribbed hills of New England similar pictures may be witnessed now. The open fire place may have given place to a warm carpet; but the family circles that nightly gather around the familiar hearth-stones are none the less. They are the nurseries of social virtues, the schools of domestic affection, the nearest approach to paradise which we shall find this side of heaven. The child educated and brought up to love the home fireside never wanders into vicious paths when he becomes older. He carries with him the lessons of love and virtue that he has learned in those precious hours, to be taught and transmitted to his children as a legacy more valuable than gold.

In the house of luxury, the village cottage, in the humble cabin, the Evening Fireside is the same educator of domestic virtues and domestic happiness. Wealth may give it refinement, luxury may add a gloss and gilding, but humble life finds in it an equal pleasure. Winter evenings are now with us; the family fireside is in our homes; and may we not neglect to improve them in a way that will yield the most innocent enjoyment and the most permanent profit.

A LOYAL LADY CONFIDES AN IMPORTANT SECRET TO HER REBEL LOVER.—Washington has been greatly agitated on the discovery of a leak in Government secrets. The Burnside expedition, which was to have sailed sometime ago has been delayed on account of its destination being revealed to the rebels. It appears that Adjutant Gen. Thomas has been in the habit of talking over war matters at his family dinner table, and very imprudently spoke of the destination of the Burnside expedition. A young lady in the family, who had a rebel lover, told him the secret, and in that way our enemies obtained information which has been successfully kept from the loyal people. The lady has left Washington to prevent imprisonment, and the Burnside expedition will change its destination. It is a little singular that an officer intrusted with such important secrets should expose them to his household. The rebels have always managed to obtain information of our designs against them through sources similar to the above, showing that we have traitors, or persons unfit for the places they hold in the confidence and support of the Government.

PERSONAL.—Russell of the London Times is now at the New York Hotel, suffering from an attack of typhoid fever. It is reported that Parson Brownlow was discharged from custody on the 27th ult., but in consequence of a severe illness, and the threat of a mob, he was to have been retained in the Knoxville jail for a few days, when the rebels would give him an escort beyond the lines.

ANOTHER TAX PROPOSED.—It is said that a resolution will be introduced in the House, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to propose a tax of one-fourth or one-half a cent per mile on all railroad passengers traveling in the United States.

HAVANA CONTRIBUTIONS.—A number of the "first ladies of Havana" have sent a large box of elegantly prepared lint, tied up with colored ribbons, to the rebel army, as a testimonial of their heartfelt devotion to the Southern

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The winter is rapidly wearing away without witnessing an advance into the enemy's country. The army of the Potomac is comparatively idle, and five regiments have been withdrawn to join Gen. Burnside's expedition, which is about ready to start. As orders have gone forth for the cooking of only a few days' rations, its destination cannot be far distant. Owing to a leak in the war department, by which the rebels have possessed themselves of the designs of the expedition, it is reported that its original plans have been changed.

Another skirmish has occurred in Western Virginia. Gen. Milroy, with eight hundred troops attacked about the same number of rebels at Huntersville, killing eight of them and driving the rest from the town. Eighty thousand dollars worth of army stores fell into our hands by this operation.

Gen. Jackson, with a considerable force of rebels, appeared opposite Hancock, on the upper Potomac the other day, and threatened to shell out the federal troops unless they evacuated. They fired several shots into the town, but without injuring anybody. One ball went through the hotel, and another burst near the stage stables. Our troops succeeded in killing one rebel officer, who was seen to fall from his horse. Jackson retired Saturday night to parts unknown, leaving a small detachment to cover his retreat. A dispatch says that Gen. Milroy has gone in pursuit of the rebels and has captured a large amount of stores.

A small engagement is reported as having occurred at Blue Gap, east of Romney, Western Virginia, Monday night, by which fifteen rebels were killed and two thousand of them dispersed. Their wagons, tents and twenty prisoners fell into federal hands.

From Port Royal we have intelligence that Gen. Sherman had landed on the main land and demolished several of the enemy's batteries. On first landing our troops were repulsed, but reinforcements arrived and the rebels were driven back. Our troops had advanced to within a few miles of the Charleston and Savannah railroad. The steamer Vanderbilt brought from Port Royal 3,697 bales of sea island cotton.

An early conflict is expected in Kentucky. Opposing armies are close upon each other. Bowling Green, the stronghold of the rebels, is said to be as well fortified as Manassas. The officers of the rebel Government are impressing all classes of men. They have over a hundred cannon on Columbus Bluffs, and the river is blockaded by a chain stretched across, supported by barges and torpedoes.

A special dispatch to the New York Express from Annapolis, states that Gen. Burnside's expedition started on Thursday.

Another dispatch says about half of Gen. Burnside's expedition had sailed for Hampton Roads at 9 o'clock, Thursday morning. At 3 o'clock the other vessels had steamed up ready to depart.

A special dispatch from Cairo to the St. Louis Democrat, says that 25,000 troops are now on their way there from different points, and as soon as they arrive a column from 60,000 to 75,000 strong will march thence to Paducah under Gen. Grant. The destination of this force was said to be Nashville, whence, if a junction can be made with Gen. Buell's command, the entire army will proceed to New Orleans. This movement will undoubtedly

Flag officer Foote, with the gunboats Essex, Lexington and Tyler, made a reconnaissance down the Mississippi, Tuesday morning. He went within 200 yards of the rebel batteries. On his return he was fired at by the rebel gunboat Mohawk, to which he replied, but the shot all fell short. The flag officer is highly satisfied with the reconnaissance, and has examined all points on the river as near as two miles to Columbus.

George Booth, private in company A, 13th Massachusetts Regiment, committed suicide Monday evening by shooting himself through the heart with his musket. He has been in ill health and despondent for some time. He was from New Bedford, where he leaves a wife and three children. This is the first suicide that has occurred in our army.

Private Butler, belonging in Gloucester, and a member of the 23d Massachusetts Regiment, was accidentally shot dead on Monday morning by a comrade, while skylarking in a saloon at Washington. An effort was made to convene a jury of inquest, but the citizens would have nothing to do with the affair. On the morning of the 2d inst., the ocean steamship Ella Warley, Capt. Swasey, ran the blockade at Charleston from Nassau, N. P. She was chased and fired on by the blockading squadron without harm to her. Her passengers were all English and Scotch, except B. Bisbie, late Confederate bearer of dispatches to Europe.

Gen. Sigel has resigned his position in the army, and we learn from the St. Louis papers that this is to be followed by the resignation of other officers attached to him, who think he has been unjustly treated in being superseded in the command of the army at Rolla.

At last accounts from Missouri, Gen. Price was still at Springfield, with 20,000 men and 46 pieces of cannon. McCulloch was with him, in command of a body of Arkansas troops. Price expected an immediate attack, and had called upon the secessionist House Guards in the surrounding country to come to his aid.

Some of the Southern papers are publishing a list of Federal soldiers who are reported to have joined the rebels. The list is not a long one, embracing only eighteen names. Not one of the deserters hails from Massachusetts. It is generally believed that the army at Washington will make a move as soon as any successful landing has been made by General Burnside, although it is being contradicted by those in command that it is waiting for any such result.

It is stated that Jeff Davis has not been seen much at Richmond lately. It is said that much of his time is passed not far from the Kentucky rebel lines.

Monday night, Col. Howell, of the 35th Pennsylvania Regiment, proceeded about 20 miles from Washington, to a house which was known to be occupied by a Capt. Gwin, who was captured. The latter was an officer in the rebel army, and had not long before crossed from Virginia into Maryland, where his family resided.

A MALICIOUS INQUIRY.—The editor of the Toronto Leader, whose malignity towards the United States, has no parallel in the provinces, is son-in-law to Wm. Lyon McKenzie, and was a lieutenant in the revolutionary army in the Canadian rebellion in 1837. After the failure of the revolutionists, he fled to the United States, where he was protected until pardoned. On his return to Toronto he exceeded the most bitter loyalist in his violent abuse of his benefactors, and he is now doing all in his power to induce the Canadians to enlist in the rebel army.

A SOLDIER'S COMPLAINT.

CAMP CHASE, }
LOWELL, Jan. 4, 1862. }

MR. EDITOR:—I have been enlisted and encamped here as a soldier three weeks, and have not seen or heard of any one who had any care for the souls of us poor soldiers, which I had been led to believe was otherwise from what I had read in the papers.

I had expected different things, but about conclude it is mostly newspaper talk, got up for effect, and I am not alone in this opinion. After very careful investigation I find very few indeed in camp who do not use profane or indecent language. We profess to be engaged in a good cause, one on which we ask the blessing of God. There are many professedly good people who do not enter this army striving against the Southern rebellion, but who claim to be striving against sin at home. Will some of these good people be so kind as to lay aside some of their selfishness in looking after their individual salvation and sacrifice a little time and attention to the spiritual wants of the soldiers? Many are given to intoxicating drinks which are easily procured by the remissness of the guard and the venality of men outside. The soldiers are usually kind and considerate to each other when sober, but the case of procuring liquor keeps some of them in a state of insubordination. We are no doubt made as comfortable as the case will admit, and I find no fault with our officers or government, only the neglect to furnish us with a godly man for a chaplain, and the neglect of Christians to see to these wants when we are in their immediate vicinity. Yours truly,
L. C. H.

Two Thousand Dollars a Minute.

The expense of our national Government is estimated to be going on at the rate of two thousand dollars a minute, which would amount to \$2,880,000 in every twenty-four hours. These are high figures, and frightful to contemplate when the footing is made at the close of the year. Government has drawn upon the banks to such an extent that they are unable to loan any more, and now it proposes falling back upon its own credit. To this end Congress will probably authorize the issue of two hundred millions of demand treasury notes, which are to become a circulating currency. The effect of this will be damaging to the banks, but it will be the salvation of the Government. Now the treasury is bankrupt, contractors are suffering for their pay, and soldiers are in want of what is due them. Only about one quarter of the popular loan has been taken by the people, so that there appears no alternative but for the treasury to create a currency of its own—redeemable when it becomes convenient to pay. The Southern Confederacy has been able to run its machinery in this way since the war commenced. Such a course will save the country from the severe taxation which would otherwise follow, and this is what all seem anxious to avoid. The tax collector will come soon enough to gather money to pay the interest on our present liabilities. We have not yet felt the cost of this rebellion, and we shall not till we are called upon to pay our national taxes. Any scheme devised to alleviate present difficulties and keep the wheels of war in motion will be gratefully welcomed by the people.

ANOTHER ADVANCE PRESSURE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York World says the pressure brought to bear on Congress, by the Executive and the heads of the army, for an advance movement, is beyond all precedent in the history of this war. The "On to Richmond" fever was nothing to it. The mails come laden down with letters to prominent men, urging an attack upon the rebel strongholds. The Cabinet is said to share fully in the feeling.

ON A HIGH KEY.—House rent and board in Washington City have run clear out of the reach of men with ordinary depth of pocket. For board within the vicinity of the Capitol, at private houses, the current charge is from \$20 to \$25 per week for single gentlemen, while at the hotels a boarder accommodated with a room under the sky-light is charged \$25 per day, or \$19 25 per week.

EIGHT HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS COINED.—The mints of the United States have coined since they commenced operations—a period less than seventy years—the large amount of eight hundred millions of dollars, about one-fifth of the whole metallic currency of the world. Of this amount five hundred and twenty millions of dollars were derived from the mines of the United States.

FRENCH AND "INGEN."—On Friday evening last there was a "time" at Oldtown, Me., (the headquarters of the Penobscot Indians,) the happy occasion being a matrimonial alliance between an aboriginal lady and a Frenchman ambitious of becoming a member of some indisputably old family. A grand ball came off, in which about 50 couples of the elite of the island participated.

A BRILLIANT METEOR.—A brilliant meteor was observed in the eastern sky at New York, Friday morning last, shortly after 7 o'clock. Its diameter appeared to be about one-fourth that of the sun, and it was accompanied by a shining train of light, from which a shower of stars blazed, as if a rocket had gone on a "bust."

CHANGE IN POST OFFICE NAMES.—The name of the post office at Chester, lately known as Chester Factories, has been changed by the department at Washington to Chester, and the office in said town lately known as Chester has been changed to Chester Center. All letters and papers should be directed accordingly.

FOUND DEAD.—Benj. W. Allen, aged 75 years, was found dead in his barn in Amherst on the 30th ult. He had been threshing grain, and it is supposed that he fell from the scaffold to the floor, as a large gash was found on his head above the temple.

DEATH FROM EATING CONFECTIONARY.—A little daughter of C. Clemenshaw, of Troy, ate a quantity of painted confectionary on Christmas Day, which produced illness that terminated fatally on Friday night.

Large numbers of fugitive Unionists from Virginia arrive at Washington daily, and subscribe to the oath of allegiance.

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

The whistle of Old Boreas, as it brought in the New Year, sounded an alarm through many a city, hamlet and neighborhood. The "blustering railer" did more damage than we were able to recount last week. It demolished buildings, unroofed houses, tipped over church steeples, tore up trees, carried away bridges, and executed high-handed vengeance upon property in numerous localities. If getting high at the beginning of the year is an index to future proceedings, we shall feel more heavy "blows" here at the North, than the rebels at the South are likely to experience.

A son of Mr. Nelson Bourne of Freetown, has caught a white weasel, weighing only two ounces. It is to be preserved as a subject of natural history. This proves false the old maxim that "you cannot catch a white weasel."

There were two hundred and forty-seven pleasant days in 1861, and it rained thirty-six times and snowed sixteen times. So says an observer of the weather; but cannot rainy and snowy days be pleasant to those who enjoy themselves pleasantly regardless of weather?

A goldfish was recently caught at Wareham, (and is alive) which has two tails and two parts of bodies. Perhaps this story is one of the tales to the fish, making what one would call a fish story.

A Mr. Dimmock of New Bedford has recovered \$2000 of a Mr. Cleveland for being kicked by the latter. That was a kick with a nice sum to boot.

A hot meteoric stone fell in Springfield the other day, melting the ice where it struck. The Republican credits the story of the boy who found it, so there can be no doubt about it—the stone.

The thieving baggage master at Springfield, who was arrested, got out, or was secretly let out of the lock-up where he was awaiting trial, and left without giving the officers a chance to check his baggage.

A husband recently cured his wife of divers ills by kissing the servant girl, and allowing his wife to catch him at it. He says she was up in an instant, forgetting all her complaints, while he has never had to pay a cent for "chick" since. He advises other husbands, similarly afflicted, to try the experiment.

"Is this the land our fathers loved?
The freedom which they toiled to win?
Is this the soil on which they moved?
Are these the graves they slumber in?
Are we the sons whom they are borne
The mantles which the dead have worn?"

Mrs. Timothy Bradley, of Trumbull county, Ohio, has given birth to eight children—all in one day—5 girls and 3 boys, and the story goes that she has given birth to two pairs of twins before. Mrs. B. was a twin of three, and her mother, father and grandmother were all twins; and if the family keeps on multiplying at this rate Mrs. B.'s grand-daughters will probably have litters of a dozen or twenty children at once. It is really dangerous to allow such multiplicity. The bible never contemplated it, in its injunction to multiply and replenish the earth.

There was a burlesque military exhibition at New York on New Year's Day. Hasn't the country had enough of military burlesques at Washington, without getting them up special?

On the 27th ult., there were one thousand one hundred and fifty-five invalid soldiers in the hospitals at Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria.

Canada has concluded not to conquer us until next summer, when there will be no snow, and long days. Let us be thankful for the respite.

A bridge over the Merrimack, near Portsmouth, N. H., was blown over in the gale of the 1st. It was 300 feet long, and cost \$6500. That was a blow which should sleepers.

The wife of John Lowbaugh, of Pink Prairie, N. Y., was buried eight years since, and in removing her remains a short time ago it was found that she had turned to stone, every part being as full and fair as the day when buried. That is better than being petrified while living, as seems to be the case with some persons we have met.

Report says that Congress will repeal the reciprocity treaty with Canada. It should have been repealed ere this time, if it be repulsive.

England has got Mason and Slidell, but like the man who hid off the elephant at auction, she won't know what to do with them. They have taken a couple of thorns from our side to insert in their own.

These moonlight evenings are perfectly delightful, especially when enjoyed in a dashing sleigh, behind a two forty nag, with a warm robe and—no matter about the rest. Go 'lang Billy!

The story is repeated that Mr. Breckinridge and Mr. Hunter went to England on the 13th of December, sailing in a Cunard steamship from Halifax. We wish all the rest of the secessionists would go with them. If England likes them she ought to have them to her heart's content.

DISTINGUISHED DEAD OF 1861.—The list of the distinguished dead during the past year is not large. Among the sovereigns of the world the losses have been confined to the Sultan of Turkey and the Emperor of China. But far more impression has been made on the public mind by the deaths of two sovereigns of the intellectual world—Count Cavour in Italy and Senator Douglas in this country. In but not of the royal circles, was Prince Albert of England, whose demise has been so lately announced. The loyal army of the United States has lost heavily in the deaths of Col. Ellsworth, Major Winthrop and Gens. Lyon and Baker. The Catholic pulpit loses Lacordaire, the brilliant French orator.

THE TONE OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.—The party in favor of mediation and arbitration, and opposed to a war with America, is evidently growing in strength daily. The London Star recites the temperate language of Mr. Lincoln, and points out that the Government has not adopted the act of Captain Wilkes. In relation to the publication of Mr. Seward's dispatches, the Star declares that the people of England have been kept in entire ignorance of the movements of their government towards ours.

WESTERN RAILROAD.—The receipts of the Western Railroad for the year ending Nov. 30th, 1861, were \$1,894,668, and the expenses \$1,081,571, leaving a balance on the side of profit of \$812,997, from which a dividend of 8 per cent. was paid, \$50,000 appropriated to the sinking fund, and \$338,952 to the payment of interest on debt, &c. A surplus remains of \$404,749. The total debt of the road is \$6,337,520. Value of sinking fund \$2,500,292. This great road employs 1575 men. It has carried 563,140 passengers during the year, equal to 23,000,000 one mile, and 508,170 tons of freight; and its cars have run 1,234,018 miles, burning 47,007 tons of wood, and 9000 tons of coal.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—Mrs. Webster, wife of John W. Webster of Wakefield, R. I., suddenly expired on Saturday morning, while in the act of making up her bed. She was apparently in good health, complaining only of a slight headache. Mrs. Lydia Ingraham, aged 85 years, died suddenly at the house of Capt. Latham Cross, in New Bedford, on Saturday evening. She retired to bed, apparently in perfect health, about half-past nine o'clock, and an hour later was discovered to be dead. Bernard Riley, of Providence, was taken home in an intoxicated condition on Friday evening, and died soon after.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF SPRINGFIELD.—Mayor Bemis, in his address, states that the permanent debt of the city amounts to \$100,000, maturing in 1878 and 1880. The floating debt is almost \$25,000. The city expenditures for the past year amounted to \$65,834 95. The sinking fund amounts to \$21,703 18—having increased \$3,526 81 the past year. There has been expended for the school department \$17,961 30. The City Library has been largely increased, and now numbers 8600 volumes. The amount expended upon highways was \$6,813 86.

REN OVER AND KILLED.—Mr. Lyman Williams, a native of Weymouth, employed at the poor farm at Quincy, was engaged on Tuesday last in drawing wood with an ox team, when he accidentally slipped down, and the wheels of the loaded vehicle passed over his body, breaking many of his ribs and otherwise injuring him inwardly, causing his death in a few hours.

THE CAPTURE OF VERA CRUZ.—Mexican matters are becoming noticeable. The Spaniards have taken possession of San Juan de Uloa, and of Vera Cruz. The Mexicans made no resistance. Four British and four French ships of war have arrived at the Havana, being portions of the allied force that is to act against Mexico. Santa Anna and Miramon are reported bound for their country. Thus much for the breach in the American Union, and it shows what we may expect for ourselves, for we are Mexico on a larger scale.

SHOT HIS WIFE INSTEAD OF A CHICKEN.—Luke Harvey of Springfield, a notorious rum seller, took his gun on Saturday to shoot a chicken in his back yard, and his wife coming in front of his gun as he fired, the whole charge struck her head, causing her death in a few moments. Harvey was arrested but will probably be discharged.

THE COST.—It is stated that the cost of sending Mason and Slidell to Europe will be \$20,000, our Government footing the bills instead of footing the rebels. It would be cheap for us to get all the rebel leaders out of the country on the same terms, that is to say, at \$10,000 a head. The miserable rebels are not worth half that amount.

A POOR PROPHET.—It is now a fortnight since Mason and Slidell were given up to their English patrons, and the American Government still exists, though Dr. Russell wrote home that it would dissolve if that should be done which has been done. The L.L.D. does little credit to the University that changed the handle to his name.

CHANCE FOR ANOTHER INKBLUOT WITH ENGLAND.—An Havana letter of the 24th in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, says the U. S. war steamer St. Jago de Cuba has gone to Nassau to intercept the Karnak, under the Wilkes doctrine to seize a man and dispatches—the first they may get.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.—At New York, on Saturday, Chas. M. Jeffers, for the murder of John W. Matthews, and Dr. Moses Loewenberg, for the murder of Hoffman, were sentenced to be hanged on the 20th of February, 1863, and meanwhile to be confined in the State Prison at hard labor.

THE INVASION OF MEXICO.—President Juarez writes to a gentleman of Washington that it is his determination to make the best fight possible against the invaders of Mexico, and that they never will yield to Spanish domination until completely subjugated.

FORMAL RESPECTS.—All the foreign ministers paid their respects to President Lincoln on New Year's Day. Wonder how much respect some of them felt! There were conspirators against this country among them, and others who are more honorable, but still our comrades.

A NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.—On New Year's Day, the lady of Baron Stockel, the Russian Minister, presented to him a fine heir, and to the Emperor a new subject. Mrs. Stockel is an American, nee Miss Howard, of Springfield, Massachusetts.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—Dr. Wm. C. Cutler, of Upton, was brought before trial justice Boynton, in Westborough, on a charge of procuring an abortion on a young unmarried female, and bound over in \$1000 to answer at the next criminal term of the Superior Court.

THE FEW SOUTHERN SLAVEHOLDING FLUNKIES who yet live in the North object to the sinking of stone-laden ships at the entrances to the ports of their idols. The only objection that should be made to the work is, that it is not done thoroughly.

TO BE REPELLED.—All the guns in Fort Adams are to be rifled—an unwise proceeding, as smooth bore guns are the better pieces under certain conditions. We should have both sorts, and plenty of them, too.

SIX MILES RANGE.—A new rifled cannon, which it is claimed, will throw a projectile of six pounds weight a distance of six miles, is to be tried at Stonington, Ct., this week.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

STATE ALMSHOUSE.—There are 696 inmates in the Monson State Almshouse, 510 of whom are children.

It will be seen by our army correspondence, outside, that a number of soldiers from Palmer and vicinity are sick at Annapolis.

CONTRIBUTION TO WILBRAHAM ACADEMY.—J. A. Allen, of Springfield, has contributed a large collection of birds, the most complete in New England, to the academy at Wilbraham.

RAILROAD DIVIDEND.—The Northern, late the New London, Willimantic and Palmer Railroad, has declared a dividend of \$2 per share, payable on the 13th.

The ice harvest has been good for a week, and ice-houses are being rapidly filled with clear ice which will cool our lemonade and flavor our bitters next summer.

HEARD FROM.—A letter has been received from Luke H. Blackmer of Ware, who was taken prisoner at the Ball's Bluff affair in Oct. He says some of the prisoners are to go to North Carolina immediately. He writes quite cheerfully considering his situation.

A FEW MORE.—We add a few more cards to our Palmer list this week, as nobody doing business is willing to be left out in the cold. The price we charge for an insertion one year is so reasonable that all our business men are anxious to show their colors.

WARREN.—S. P. Robbins is agent for the Journal in Warren. He will receive subscriptions for our paper, and take orders for job printing. The Mountain Division Sons of Tump trace will hold their annual levee at Fairbank's hall next Thursday evening.

EMANCIPATION IN BELCHERTOWN.—The Belchertown Lyceum has had under discussion for two weeks the question whether it is expedient to emancipate the slaves in the present crisis. The best talent and the best speakers in town took part in the discussion, and the people generally attended. The question was finally decided in the negative.

RECOVERING.—Miss Rich, who was shot by Cheever last week, in Ware Center, is apparently recovering. Cheever, who is in jail, is acting very strangely, appearing insane, which may be true, although as remarked last week, he was not so before the commission of the deed, so far as his acquaintances ever discovered.

LEWIS TENNEY, of this village, died quite suddenly on Saturday last. He had been in feeble health for more than a year. He was the last of a family of brothers, all of whom died suddenly. He was accustomed to visit our office every week, and from a long and friendly acquaintance we know him to have been an honest and good man.

ON COMMITTEES.—S. G. Newton, Representative from this town, is on the Committee on Public Buildings; Senator Thompson of Springfield is on the Senate Committee on Engrossed Bills, and chairman of the joint Standing Committee on the Militia; Senator Gilbert of Ware is on the Committee on Engrossed Bills, and the joint Standing Committee on Manufactures.

LOCAL MEDICINE.—It appears from the returns of the liquor commissioners that different communities use different liquors as a cure for their ills. The universal remedy in Belchertown is Santa Cruz rum; in Monson it is Bourbon whiskey, while Wilbraham takes Medford rum and alcohol. Palmer don't patronize the Agency much, having too many liquor agencies at home.

WILBRAHAM.—The Farmer's Club of Wilbraham has decided that if a man has capital he should feed out the products of his farm, but if he is in debt, or needs the money to live on, he had better sell his hay and grain till he can afford to do otherwise. Wm. B. Twining, who has acted on the above principle of feeding out his own income, has just slaughtered three hogs 8 months old, weighing 1,008 lbs., the largest weighing 378.

CHILDREN SIMPLICITY.—"Have you not taught me that the angels were all good and holy?" said a little girl to her mother, as she returned from church last Sabbath. "Yes," said the pious mother, "they all dwell in heaven with our Savior, and they are as pure and holy as God can make them." "Then," replied the little family pet—"the devil must be pure and holy too, for I heard the minister read from the bible that God had prepared 'a place for the devil and his angels.'"

QUORON DIVISION NO. 160, SOXS OF TEMPERANCE. in this village, is steadily increasing in strength and prosperity, and compares favorably with divisions of longer standing in other places. The following is its list of officers for the present quarter: E. X. Montague, W. P.; Geo. M. Stacy, W. A.; John W. Osborn, R. S.; Packard Trumble, A. R. S.; Alfred Trumble, T.; E. L. Davis, F. S.; J. A. Palmer, C.; P. Moore, A. C.; D. B. Packard, I. S.; Geo. H. Wellman, O. S.

A GOOD JOKE.—Quite a sensation was created in our village last Monday morning by the appearance of a "seesaw" banner "on the outer walls" of Cooper's Ambrotypy Saloon. It seems that during the absence of Mr. C., some daring rascal removed the rather dilapidated "stars and stripes" from the saloon, and after converting it into the "stars and bars," replaced it. Matters began to assume a serious aspect, when luckily the proprietor appeared tearing down the odious flag, and explaining matters satisfactorily to the crowd, who then "smiled" and dispersed. Cooper takes Union pictures—their colors warranted not to secede.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM FREEZING.—Last week, on Friday, Gilbert Osborn went to Ware with Freeman Bacon, by whom he was enticed into a rum-hole, where he was induced to drink some liquor, and being unaccustomed to such "blue-river," he became intoxicated, but started for home and had proceeded about three miles, when he was so insensible as to be unable to proceed. Bacon left him lying

WE have just received a cargo of the cele
brated
FRANKLIN COAL,
which is said to be the best Coal in Market. Also, a
Cargo of
CUMBERLAND,
And another of
LACKAWANNA.

any other variety called for at short notice, and at low prices. Purchasers of Coal will bear in mind that the price of Coal advances each month until the first of April. **HALL & TRUMBLE.**

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES!
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS!
The Original Medicine, Established in 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers," is superior to any other remedy; and the "Pulmonic Wafers" are counterfeited. The genuine can be known by the name and design stamped on each Wafer.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
 Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
 BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFER
 Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
 BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
 Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
 BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
 Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Disease.
 BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
 Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
 BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
 Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
 BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
 Are a blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
 BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
 Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
 BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
 Arc a simple firm and pleasant to the taste.
 BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
 Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
 BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
 Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

Many Public Speakers, Ministers and Singers, are prevented by an attack of this troublesome disease from performing their necessary duties. Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers remove all irritation of the Croup and Tonsils, by a few hours' perseverance, and at the same time improve the tone and compass of the voice; consequently are very much used by those who have occasion, and always with success.

For sale by all Druggists. jan 10 ly is.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

FEMALE PILLS
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.
THIS invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions and a speedy cure may be relied on.
TO MARRIED LADIES
it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, restore the system to its former period with regularity.

Each bottle, price one dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affection, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Headache, Stomachic Disturbance, Hysteria,

Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

any authorised agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.
Sold by Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, G. B. Hitchcock, Ware, and L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs.

H. T. SMALL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Fur
Gloves, &c., Boots and Shoes, large assort-

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, POTASH, OIL
Sal Soda, Dye Stuffs, Castor Oil by the gallo
Also, all the Popular Medicines of the day

Agency for the Stafford News Letter at
Post Office. Subscriptions and communications
received by H. T. Small. All kinds of Job Pr
ing executed with dispatch.

Of-
ue's

BOOTS AND SHOES
OF
ALL KINDS.

J. T. ROBINSON'S & CO.'S,
NASSOWANNO BLOCK.
Palmer, Nov. 16, 1861.—tf

GEO. L. BRAKENRIDGE,
AMBROTYPE ARTIST.
At the Rooms of J. W. STACY, is prepared
to execute work

And on as reasonable terms as any shop in
vicinity.

Ware, Nov. 1, 1861.—3m

Just received at ROBINSON

THE GREAT AMBASSADOR OF HEALTH

A WONDERFUL REMEDY
For a wonderful age!

PRIZE POETRY.
Let Chieftains boast of deeds in war,

And Minstrels tune their sweet guitar,
A nobler theme my heart it fills—
In praise of HENRICK'S matchless Pills—
Their cures are found in every land—
Amid Russia's snows—and Afric's sand—

Produced by HERRICK's matchless Pills.
Does disease afflict you?—do not doubt.
This charming compound will search it out.
And health again your system fill,
If you drink at once HERRICK's Pills.

They're safe for all—both old and young.
Their praises are on every tongue;
Disease, disarmed—no longer kills,
Since we are blessed with **HERRIK'S**
HERRIK'S matchless Vegetable Pills

five million of boxes are used annually, giving employment to eighty-five men and women to put them up. Their cures are numbered by thousands—their praises on the tongues of all who have tried them.

then? Put up in English, Spanish, German, French directions. Large family boxes. Sold everywhere. DR. L. R. HERRICK, Albany, N. Y.

ford Springs, and by all dealers in medicine.

Great Tomb of Man.
Yet not to thy eternal resting place
Ere thou dost retire, thou shalt lie down
With pariahs of the infant world, with kings,
The powerful of earth, the wise and good.
Fair forms and hoary sages of ages past,
All in one mighty sepulchre. The hills
Rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun; the vales
Stretching in pensive quietude between;
The venerable woods; rivers that move
In majesty, and the complaining brooks
That make the meadow green; and, poured round all,
Old Ocean's gray and melancholy waste—
Are but the solemn decorations all
Of the Great Tomb of Man!

ADVICE TO LADIES.
When the spirit moves you to amuse your-
self with "shopping," be sure and ask the
clerk for a thousand-and-one articles you have
no intention of buying. Never mind about the
trouble you make him; that's part of the
trade. Pull the fingers of the gloves you are
examining all out of shape, inquire for some
nondescript color, or some scarce number, and
when it is found thick you won't take any-
thing this morning; then keep him an hour
hunting for your sunshade, which you at
length recollect you left at home; and de-
part without having invested a solitary cent.

When you enter a crowded lecture-room,
and a gentleman rises politely—as gentlemen
always do—and offers to give up his seat,
which he came an hour ago to secure for him-
self—take it as a matter of course, and don't
you trouble yourself to thank him even with a
nod of your head. As to feeling uneasy
about accepting it, that is ridiculous; because
if he don't fancy standing during the service,
he can go home; it's a free country!

When you enter the cars, and all the eligi-
ble places are occupied, select one to your
mind; then walk up to the gentleman who is
gazing at the fine scenery through the open
window, and ask him for it with a queenly
air, as if he would lose caste instantly did he
hesitate to comply. Should any persons seat
themselves near you, not exactly of your
"stamp," gather up the folds of your dress
cautiously, as if you were afraid of contagion,
and apply a "vinaigrette" to your patrician
nose.

Understand thoroughly the dexterous use
of a sun shade, in enabling you to avoid the
inflation of a "bore," or an "unpleasant
person," in the street; avoiding under that
shield, the unladylike impropriety of the cut
direct—allowable only in cases of undisguised
inertness.

Should you receive an invitation to a concert,
manage to accept it conditionally—leaving
a door to escape should a more eligible
offer present itself.

When solicited to sing at a party, decline
until you have drawn around you the proper
number of swains; then yield gracefully, as
if it were a great sacrifice to your timidity.

Ere you go to the last end of the
chapter, and then "be so taken by surprise"
when he makes the declaration you were driv-
ing at! As "practice makes perfect," every
successful attempt of this nature will make
you more expert for angling for hearts, be-
sides exerting a very beneficial effect upon
your character.

As to cultivating your mind, that is all
waste powder; you have better ammunition
to attack the enemy; and as to cultivating
your heart, there is no use in talking about a
thing that is unfashionable! So always bear
in mind that all a pretty woman is sent into
the world for is to display the fashions as
they come out; waltz, flirt, dance, sing,
and play the mischief generally.

The Louisville Journal says: "We
don't believe a brave man could fight well
with stolen goods loaded with stolen powder
and ball."

The eldest of a ballet company of fifty
girls dancing at Drury Lane Theatre, London,
is only nine years of age.

Folly is the queen of the world; we
all, more or less, wear her livery, her orders,
her crosses, and her bells.

A lie always needs truth for a handle to
it. The worst lies are those whose handle is
true and whose blade is false.

Can a man who is charged with not
having a right to a work because he has copied
it, justifiably plead that he has a copyright?

When a judge retires from the bench
may he be said to "lay down the law"?

A recipe for curing hams is all very
well, but a better one is that of procuring
them.

Flowers have their language, why not
their religion? Of course it would be Budd-
hism.

THE Student and Schoolmate for 1862.—
WM. T. ADAMS, (OLIVER OPTIC) Editor.
Club Price only Fifty Cents!!!
The publishers of the Student and Schoolmate,
finding it difficult to employ agents, owing to the
derangement in business, resulting from the
Great Rebellion, have determined to offer Clubs
an Extraordinary Reduction in price, so that
many who otherwise might feel unable to sub-
scribe, may thus have the privilege of reading
the cheapest and best illustrated juvenile magazine
in the country. The matter will be of the highest
order, from the pens of first-class writers, and
each number, as heretofore will contain—
A Speech, a Dialogue, and a Piece of Music,
making the magazine just what is wanted in any
public and private school in the land.
Extraordinary Club Rates.
2 Copies 1 year, \$1.75 10 Copies 1 year, \$6.00
4 " " 3.00 20 " " 11.00
6 " " 4.00 50 " " 25.00
GALEN JAMES & Co., Publishers,
Dec. 28.—3w No. 16 Cornhill, Boston.

GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING.—
No article ever before introduced to the public
has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coat-
ing tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon,
costing \$1.50, will thoroughly coat from 200 to 300
feet of roof, and this coating will render the roof
perfectly water proof, and will last three times as
long as a white lead or other aints. For covering
roofs, either new or old, we repeat, it has no equal
for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to
the public fully confident of its intrinsic excel-
lence, and with our warrant that it will do all
we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons
each, at a liberal discount to dealers.
Address also to orders
Nov. 16.—1y 23 Cedar St., New York.

READY ROOFING CO.
Nov. 16.—1y 23 Cedar St., New York.

JUST RECEIVED, a large quantity of Gold-
en Salve, selling at 17 cents per box.
Vanilla and Lemon Extracts cheaper than can
be bought elsewhere.
Also, a lot of Dr. Ham's Invigorating Spirit,
and Costly Bed Bugard Rat Exterminator, at the
usual prices.
Palmer, Nov. 16. HIGGINS & ALLEN.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.
A Benevolent Institution established by a
Committee, for the relief of the sick and distressed,
afflicted with violent and chronic diseases, and
especially for the cure of diseases of the renal or-
gan. Medical advice given gratis by the acting sur-
geon. Valuable reports on spermatorrhoea, and other
diseases of the sexual organs, and on the New Re-
medies employed in the Dispensary, are sent in sealed
letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps
will secure acceptable. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN
HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

TO SOLDIERS and their FAMILIES.—
Having completed an arrangement with a gen-
tleman of legal ability and experience in Wash-
ington, D. C., I am prepared to prosecute claims
for Arrears of Pay,
Bounties, Pensions, Bounty Land Claims,
And any claims growing out of the present, or
any previous war since 1790, where the service
rendered was fourteen days or more; or if engaged
in any battle. Wounded or maimed soldiers
have their claims properly attended to, as
well as the families of those killed for that of
disease. Persons interested in any of these claims
will do well to send me a full and correct state-
ment (enclosing a stamp) and the subject will be
promptly attended to. The compensation will be
in proportion to the amount obtained, and nothing
charged if unsuccessful.
Ware, Nov. 1861. F. DEWITT.

MANHOOD
How Lost, How Restored.
Just published, in a sealed envelope: A Lecture
on the Nature, Treatment, and Cure of Spermator-
rhoea, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility,
Nervousness and involuntary emissions, in-
cluding impotency, and Mental and Physical Debility.
By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.
The important fact that the awful consequences
of self-abuse may be effectually removed without
internal medicines, or the dangerous application
of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and
empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated,
and the entirely new and highly successful treat-
ment as adopted by the celebrated author, fully
explained, by means of which every one is en-
abled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least
possible cost, thereby avoiding the expense of
doctors, and the loss of time. This lecture will prove a
boon to thousands and thousands.
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any
address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage
stamps, by addressing Dr. C. C. KILLEN,
127 Bowers, N. Y. Post office box 4,886. apply

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHU-
SETTS, Hampden County, ss. Superior
Court, October Term, 1861. William Hol-
brook and Osborn H. Bidwell, both of Palmer, in
aid County, Plaintiffs. Horace R. Fargo of Con-
necticut, Defendant. The case came on for trial
\$600—as by writ on file, dated the second day of
May, A. D. 1861, will appear.
It now appearing to the Court, upon the sug-
gestion of the Plaintiff's counsel, that the Defen-
dant is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth,
nor was resident therein at the time of the service
of the writ in this case. And it further appearing,
on the inspection of the Officer's return, that the
defendant has no last and usual place of abode in
any town, agent, or attorney known to the said
officer, and that no personal service was made
upon the said Defendant.
It is now ordered by the Court here, that the
Plaintiff give notice to the said Defendant of the
pendency of this action, by causing an attested
copy of this order to be published in the Palmer
Journal, a public newspaper, printed at Palmer,
in the County of Hampden, and state of Massa-
chusetts once a week, three weeks successively,
the last publication to be at least thirty days be-
fore the next term of this Court, to be held at
Springfield, within and for the County of Hamp-
den, aforesaid, on the second Monday of March
next, that he may then and there appear, and
take up the defence of this action. And that this
action be continued to the next term of this
Court aforesaid, and so from term to term
until notice shall be given to the said Defendant
agreeably to this order.
A true Copy—Attest,
Geo. B. MORRIS, Clerk.
J. M. COMINS, M. D.,
Having been extensively engaged in riding and
infirmary practice for the last ten years, offers his
professional services to the afflicted of Palmer
and vicinity.
Surgery in all its forms attended to in the
most scientific manner. Office and residence on
Thornside street.
Palmer, Dec. 6, 1861.—1f

LADIES AND MISSES' RUBBER BOOTS,
Just received at ROBINSON'S.

INSURANCE AGENCY!
F. DEWITT, agent for Ware and vicinity, for
several first class Life and Fire Insurance
Companies.
[T] Risk taken on the most REASONABLE TERMS
Ware, Feb. 16, 1861.

EASTERN HAMPTON INSURANCE AGENCY!
ARE YOU INSURED?
[T] Policies Issued Registered, and loss ad-
justed and PAID AT THIS AGENCY.
[T] All descriptions of real and personal property
insured. Time—one month to five years.
[T] Rates as low as consistent with safety and
prompt adjustments. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, \$1,500,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.
HAMPDEN INSURANCE CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, \$230,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.
CONWAY INSURANCE CO., BOSTON.
Capital and assets, \$100,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.
CHARTERED INS. CO., HARTFORD.
Capital and assets, \$550,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.
HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW HAVEN.
Capital and assets, \$245,000.
75 percent of profits divided annually, and no li-
ability of assessment. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.
QUINCY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
CONWAY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
WESTFIELD MUTUAL INS. COMPANY.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE!
Provide for your family while in health!
Life is uncertain; death is certain. \$25,000.
Life Insurance is better than Savings Banks!
Non Forfeiting Policies Issued.
Your money is not lost by suspension of
payments.
EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, \$1,000,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.
MASS. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, \$315,000.
Palmer, Jan. 26, 1861. JAS. G. ALLEN, Agt.

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR
AND
LIFE BITTERS.
Are pure vegetable extracts. They cure all bilious
disorders of the human system. They regu-
late and invigorate the liver and kidneys; they
give tone to the digestive organs; they regulate
the secretions, excretions and exhalations, equal-
izing the circulation and purify the blood. Thus all
bilious complaints—some of which are Torpid Liver,
Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Piles, Chills and
Fever, Costiveness or Looseness—are entirely
controlled and cured by these remedies.
Darling's Liver Regulator removes the morbid
and bilious deposits from the stomach and bow-
els, regulates the liver and kidneys, removing ev-
ery obstruction, restores a natural and healthy
action in the vital organs. It is a superior
FAMILY MEDICINE.
Much better than pills and much easier to take.
Darling's Life Bitters is a superior tonic and
diuretic, excellent in case of loss of appetite,
flatulency, female weakness, irregularities in
the side and bowels, blind, protruding and
bleeding piles, and general debility.
Read the following testimony: James L. Brum-
ley, Fulton street, N. Y., writes August 18, 1860: "I have been afflicted with piles
accompanied with bleeding, the last three years;
using Darling's Liver Regulator and Life Bitters, and
now consider myself entirely cured."
Hon. John A. Croswell writes: "Brooklyn, March
18, 1860. In the spring of 1859, I took a severe
cold, which induced a violent fever. I took two
dozes of Darling's Liver Regulator. It broke up
my cold and fever at once. Previous to this at-
tack, I had been troubled with dyspepsia several
months; I have felt nothing of it since."
Otis Studley, Esq., 128 East 28th street, N. Y.,
writes: "August 13, 1860. I had a difficulty with
kidney complaint three years, with constant pain
in the small of my back, and with a difficulty in
all kinds of complaints, but found no permanent re-
lief until I used
DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR
AND
LIFE BITTERS.
I passed clotted blood by the urethra. I am
now entirely cured, and take pleasure in recom-
mending these remedies."
Christopher street, N. Y., writes: "Feb. 20th, 1860—I have been subject to
attacks of Asthma the last twenty years. I have
tried everything, but nothing seemed to do me any
benefit. I have been obliged to use Darling's Liver
Regulator in affording immediate relief. It is a
thorough Liver and Biliary remedy."
Mrs. Young of Brooklyn writes, "February 28,
1860.—In May last I had a severe attack of Piles,
which continued to the house. I took one bot-
tle of Darling's Life Bitters and was entirely cured."
D. Westervelt, Esq., of South Fifth, near 8th
street, Williamsburg, L. I., writes: "August 5,
1860.—Having been afflicted with a difficulty in
the liver, and subject to bilious attacks, I was
advised by a friend to try Darling's Liver Regu-
lator. I did so, and found it to operate admirably,
removing the bile and arousing the liver to activi-
ty. I have since used it as a Family Medicine."
When our children are out of sorts, we give them
a few drops and it sets them all right. I find it
meets the general wants of the stomach and bowels
when disordered.
Read, if you would either or both of these
most excellent remedies, inquire for them at the
stores; if you do not find them, take no other,
but inclose one dollar in a letter, and on receipt of
the money, the Remedy or Remedies will be sent
according to your directions, by mail or ex-
press, post paid.
Address DANIEL S. DARLING,
192 Nassau st., New York.
Put up in 50 cents and \$1 bottles each.
For sale by Higgins & Allen, Palmer; D. Hol-
den, Ware, dec31 6m

THE HEROES OF PEACE
AND THE HEROES OF WAR.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, New York, is
now publishing in addition to other portraits,
the celebrated collection known in Europe and
America as
Brady's National Photographic Portrait Gallery.
In which is included Portraits of nearly all the
Prominent Men of America, not excepting Jeff.
Davis, Gen. Beauregard, Floyd, and a host of oth-
er confederates. Price of Portraits, \$3 per doz.
Can be sent by mail.
Scenes of the War for the Union,
Are published, card size, and in stereoscopic form.
L. S. O.
Stereoscopic Views of Scenes in Paris, London,
and in other parts of England and France; and
in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Holland, Swit-
zerland, Spain, on the Rhine, in Athens,
Egypt, Turkey, the Holy Land, China,
India, Cuba, &c., ad infinitum.
Our INSTANTANEOUS STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,
Are the Greatest Wonder of the Age.
These are taken in the fortieth part of a second,
and the rushing of water, the moving of vehicles,
or the march of an army, does not in the slightest
degree affect the taking of these views. They are
sold for \$3 per dozen. We have also on hand and
manufacture the largest assortment of Stereo-
scopes, Photographic Albums, and
Photographic Materials
In the United States, and perhaps in the world.
Catalogues, containing lists of all our Portraits,
Views, Stereoscopes, &c., will be sent free by
mail, on receipt of a stamp.
Near St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y.

NEW LONDON NORTHERN RAILROAD.
NEW ARRANGEMENTS!
Commencing Wednesday, October 2, 1861.
Leave Palmer for New London:
7:55 A. M., connects with Hartford, New Haven,
and Stonington Roads.
5:25 P. M., Steamboat train, connects with the
splendid steamers, City of New York and City
of Boston at New London.
Passengers by this train can go on board of the
boat immediately on arrival of cars. Returning
from New York can remain on board of boat, and
take the 7:15 A. M. train for the north.
Freight train leaves Palmer daily at 6:30 A. M.,
and New London at 12:30 P. M.
R. N. DOWD, Supt.
New London, Oct. 5, 1861.

GREAT REDUCTION in the Prices
OF
Singer & Co.'s STANDARD MACHINES!!
Well known to be the best for Manufacturing
purposes:
No. 1, Shuttle Machine, formerly sold at \$90,
Reduced to \$70.
No. 2, Shuttle Machine, formerly sold at \$100,
Reduced to \$75.
SINGER'S LETTER A MACHINE,
Is the best machine in the World for Family Se-
wing and Light Manufacturing Purposes.
Price, [with Hemmer, and beautifully ornament-
ed], \$50.
We would ask for our Letter A Machine, the
special attention of Vest Makers, and all those
who want Machines for light manufacturing pur-
poses. They embody the principles of the Manu-
facturing Machines, making like them, the inter-
locking stitch, and are destined to be as celebrated
for Family Sewing and light manufacturing pur-
poses as our Manufacturing Machines are for
manufacturing purposes in general.
Family Sewing Machines are valuable in pro-
portion to the number of things they can do well.
See what ours can do before making a purchase.
There is no doubt as to the value of our Ma-
chines for manufacturing purposes, but it is only
of late that the public began to learn that the es-
sential elements of a machine best adapted to the
heaviest work, would also be the elements to be em-
bedded in a Family Machine. It is now well un-
derstood that our Letter A Machine is the only
Family Machine yet offered to the public which
has simplicity, rapidity, durability and certainty
of correct action. While as a general thing, the
sewing-machine people are candid enough to ac-
knowledge that our machines are unequalled for
manufacturing purposes, they are almost sure to
assert, in the same breath, that Singer's Letter A,
or Family Machine, are not as good as theirs!
This is a mere trick of the trade, and we con-
fidently invite those interested in the subject to ex-
amine for themselves, and see that our Letter A
Machines, in all their recent improvements, are
capable of doing. While they were the most deli-
cate material to perfection, as already stated, they
are also adapted to light manufacturing purposes,
and this, be it remembered, can not be said of
any other Family Machine yet offered to the pub-
lic.
The Nos. 1 and 2 Machines are of great capac-
ity and application for manufacturing purposes.
Our No. 3 Machine are especially adapted to
all kinds of light and heavy Leather Work, in
Carriage Trimming, Boot and Shoe Making, Har-
ness Making, etc. etc. They are of extra size,
with an arm long enough to take under it, and
stitch the largest size dashes. There is scarcely
any part of a Trimmer's stitching that cannot be
done with them than by hand; so, too, the saving
of time and labor is very great. The table of
these machines is 24 inches long, and the shuttle
will hold six times as much thread as the shuttle
of those used for tailoring purposes. The large
machines work as fast as small ones.
We have always on hand, Hemming Gauges,
Silk Tuck, Linnen and Cotton Thread on Spools,
Best Machine Oil in Bottles, etc. etc.
We manufacture our own Needles, and would
warn all persons using our machines not to buy
any others. We know that there are needles sold
of the most inferior quality, at higher prices than
we charge for the best. The needles sold by us
are manufactured especially for our machines.—
A bad needle may render the working of the best
machine almost useless.
Our customers may rest assured that all our
branch Offices are furnished with the "genuine
article."
In case of small purchases, the money may be
sent in postage stamps, or bank notes.
Correspondents will please write their names
distinctly. It is all important that we
know in each case, know the post-office, county
and state.
All persons requiring information about
Sewing Machines, their sizes, prices, working ca-
pacities, and the best methods of purchasing, can
obtain it by sending to us, or any of our Branch
Offices for a copy of
"I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gazette,"
Which is a beautiful Pictorial Paper entirely de-
voted to the subject.—It will be sent gratis.
We have made the above Reduction in Prices
with the two-fold view of enabling the public
and ourselves. The public have been swindled
by spurious machines made in imitation of ours.
The metal in them, from the iron casting to the
smallest piece, is of poor quality. The makers
have not the means to do their work well. They
are hid away in secret places, where it would be
impossible have at their command the proper
mechanical appliances. It is only by doing a
great business, and having extensive manufactur-
ing establishments, that good machines can be
made at moderate prices. The best designed ma-
chines, badly made, are a waste of money to go
of order, and are sure to cost considerable trou-
ble and money to keep them in repair.
The qualities to be looked for in a Machine,
are: certainty of correct action at all rates of
speed, simplicity of construction, great durability,
and rapidity of action with the least labor. Ma-
chines to combine these essential qualities, can
be made of the best metal and finished to per-
fection. We have the wa, s and means, in a grand
scale, to do this.
The purchasers of machines, whose daily bread
it may concern, will find that those having the
above qualities not only work well at rapid as
well as slow rates of speed, but last long in the
finest possible working order. Our machines, as
made by us, will earn more money with less labor
in any others, whether in imitation of ours or
not. In fact, they are cheaper than any other
Machines as a gift.
Local Agents wanted.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
458 Broadway, New York
Boston Office, . . . 69 Hanover street.
Providence Office, 141 Westminster street.
Hartford Office, . . . 9 Central Row.
Either of the machines advertised above
can be obtained at this office.
Palmer, Dec. 28.—2m

Amherst, Belchertown, & Palmer R. R.
On and after April 9, 1860, trains will run
as follows: Leave Amherst for Palmer at 8:00 A. M.
Leave Palmer for Amherst at 2:00 P. M., connect-
ing at Palmer with trains to and from Boston,
Springfield, Albany, Hartford, New Haven,
and New York. Returning leave Palmer at 6:15.
Stage accommodation at Belchertown for En-
gels, Greenwich and Dana; at Amherst for
Northampton, North Hadley, Hadley and Sun-
derland.
W. DIXEY, General Agent.
Amherst, April 9, 1860.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH!
EVERY MAN HIS OWN PHYSICIAN!
HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS AND OINTMENT.
Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat, and Scarlet
fever, or other Fevers.—Any of the above diseases may
be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times
a day into the chest, throat, and neck of the pa-
tient. It will soon penetrate, and give immediate
relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must op-
erate upon the whole system ere its influence can be
felt in any local part, whereas the Ointment
will do its work at once.
BILIOUS DISORDERS.—In whatever form
disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exter-
minated by these searching, painless and irresist-
ible Pills. Let the sick, whom the faculty have
abandoned, resort with confidence to this powerful
antibilious agent, and a restoration to health and
activity will be the unvarying result.
Scrophula, Erysipelas, and Salt Rheum.—No rem-
edy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases
of the skin, whatever form they may assume, as
this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scrophu-
lar Eruptions, or Erysipelas, can long with-
stand its influence.
DYSPEPSIA.—The great scourge of this con-
tinent lies quickly to a course of these anti-
dyspeptic Pills, and the digestive organs are restor-
ed to their proper tone; no matter in what hide-
ous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, it
will in this short period be completely remedied
from the patient's system.
Piles and Fistula, Bad Legs, Old Sores and Ul-
cers.—Cases of many years standing, that have
perpetually refused to yield to any other remedy
or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a
few applications of this powerful Uguent.
SICKLY FEMALES should lose no time in
trying a few doses of these regulating and renovat-
ing Pills, whatever may be their complaint, they
can be taken with safety in all periods and other
disorganizations; their effects are all but miraculous.
Sold at the manufactory of Prof. H. H. HOLLAND,
35 Maiden Lane, New York, and by every respect-
able Druggist and Dealer in Medicines through-
out the United States and the civilized world, in
Pots and Boxes, at 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 each.
[T] There is considerable saving by taking the
larger sizes.
Directions for the guidance of patients in every
disorder are affixed to each Pot or Box. 14.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES
In the month of December, 1858, the under-
signed for the first time offered for sale to the
public Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters,
and in this short period they have given such uni-
versal satisfaction to the many thousands of per-
sons who have tried them, that it is now an estab-
lished article. The amount of bodily and mental
suffering arising from a neglected or small course
of these Bitters, and the great relief and recovery
therefrom, is so universal, and it is therefore of the ut-
most importance that strict attendance to the
least and most trifling bodily ailment should be
had; for diseases of the body must invariably af-
fect the mind. The subscribers now only ask a
trial of
Dr. J. Bovee Dods'
IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS.
From all who have not used them. We challenge
the world to produce their equal.
These Bitters for the cure of Weak Stomachs,
General Debility, and for purifying and enriching
the Blood, are absolutely unsurpassed by any oth-
er remedy on earth. To be assured of this, it is
only necessary to make the trial. The Wine Bit-
ters is of a very superior quality, being almost
entirely free from alcohol, and is therefore not only
purely healthy, but also a powerful tonic and in-
vigorating the whole system, from the head to the
feet. As these Bitters are tonic and alterative in
their character, so they strengthen and invigorate
the whole system, and give the blood tone and real-
ity action to all its parts, by equalizing the cir-
culation, removing obstructions and producing a
general warmth. They are also excellent for dis-
eases and weakness peculiar to Females, where a
tonic is required to strengthen and brace the sys-
tem. No lady, who is subject to lassitude, im-
pairment, should be without them, as they are re-
vitalizing in their action.
These BITTERS will not only cure, but prevent
disease, and in this respect are doubly valuable to
the person who may use them. For Incipient
Consumption, Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspep-
sia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis,
Piles, and for all cases requiring a Tonic, Dr.
Dods' Celebrated Wine Bitters are unparal-
leled. For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy,
they are truly valuable.
For the aged and infirm, and for persons of a
weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel,
Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-keep-
ers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and
all persons leading a sedentary life, they will
prove truly beneficial.
As a Beverage, they are wholesome, innocent,
and delicious to the taste. They produce all the
exhilarating effects of Brandy or Wine, with-
out intoxicating; and are a valuable remedy for
persons addicted to the use of excessive strong drink,
and who wish to refrain from it. They are pure
and entirely free from the poisons contained in the
adulterated wines and liquors with which the
country is flooded.
These Bitters not only Cure, but Prevent Dis-
ease, and should be used by all who live in a coun-
try where the water is bad, or where Chills and
Fever are prevalent. Being entirely innocent and
harmless, they may be given freely to Children and
Infants with impunity.
Physicians, Clergymen, and temperance ad-
vocates, as an act of humanity, should assist in
spreading these truly valuable Bitters over the
land, and thereby essentially aid in banishing
Drunkenness and Disease.
Small Affections of the Head, Sick Headache, or
Nervous Headache, Dr. Dods' Imperial Wine Bit-
ters will be found most Salutory and Efficacious.
FEMALES.—The many certificates which have
been tendered us, and the letters which we are
daily receiving, are conclusive proof that among
the women these Bitters have given a satisfaction
which no others have ever done before. No woman
in the land should be without them, and those
who once use them will not fail to send them to
their friends.
Dr. J. Bovee Dods' IMPERIAL WINE BIT-
TERS are prepared by an eminent and skillful
physician, who has used them successfully in his
practice for the last twenty-five years. The pro-
prietor, before purchasing the exclusive right to
manufacture and sell Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Celeb-
rated Imperial Wine Bitters, had them tested by two
distinguished medical practitioners who pronounced
them a valuable remedy for disease.
These truly valuable Bitters have been so thor-
oughly tested by all classes of the community for
almost every variety of disease incident to the
human system, and they are now deemed indis-
pensable as a Tonic, Medicine and a Beverage.
Purify the Blood! Give Tone to the Stomach!
Renovate the System! It Costs but Little!
PRICE \$1 PER BOTTLE, - - - 6 BOTTLES FOR \$5.
Prepared and Sold by
CHARLES WIDDEFIELD & CO.,
375 William st., New York.
Sole Proprietors.
For sale by druggists and grocers generally
throughout the country.
Sold by Higgins & Allen, Palmer, and Dr. Hol-
den, Ware.
WATCHES & JEWELRY.
The Subscriber has taken the Jewelry
Store lately occupied by S. P. Blair, in
No. 23 Nassau Block, and offers to the pub-
lic an excellent assortment of Watches, Clocks
and Jewelry, which he will sell at small profits.
WATCHES & JEWELRY REPAIRED
At short notice and in a workmanlike manner.
Call and see. W. W. HAGAR.
Palmer, Aug. 18, 1860. 14f.

AYER'S
CATHARTIC
PILLS.
Are you sick, feeble, and
complaining? Are you out of
order, with your system de-
ranged, and your feelings un-
comfortable? Those sym-
ptoms are when the prelude
to serious illness. Suffer if
you will, ere you are aware
of it, and ere you are able
to do anything to relieve
yourself. Take Ayer's Pills,
and cleanse out your system,
purify the blood, and let
the fluids move on unob-
structed channels. They stimu-
late the functions of the
bowels, and give vigor and
activity to the system from
the obstructions which make
disease. A cold settles upon the
lungs, and the system is de-
ranged, and the surrounding organs
produce general prostration, suffering, and disease.
While in this condition, take
Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the
natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant
feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in
this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many
of the deep-seated and dangerous disorders. The same
purgative effect exists there. Caused by shut obstruc-
tions and derangements of the natural functions of the
body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured
by the same means. Some who know the virtues of these
Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from
the disorders they cure.
Statements from leading physicians in some of the
principal cities, and from other well known persons.
From a Prescribing Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.
Dr. Ayer: Your Pills are the purgative of all that
is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter
of a severe case of cholera, and have saved her from a
dangerous illness. Her mother has been long griev-
ously afflicted with biliousness and pimples on her skin, and
to her last. After using your Pills, she is cured, she also tried
your Pills, and they have cured her.
ASA MORRIDGE
As a Family Physic.
From Dr. F. W. Currier, New Orleans.
Your Pills are the price of purity. Their excellent
quality, and the fact that they are so safe and so
sure, but very certain and effective in their action on the
bowels, makes them invaluable to us in the daily
treatment of disease.
Headache, Sick Headache, Pilon Stomach.
From Dr. Edward Lloyd, Baltimore.
Dear Sir, I have tried your Pills, and I can say that
I have cured my little daughter of a severe case of cholera,
and have saved her from a dangerous illness. Her mother
has been long grievously afflicted with biliousness and
pimples on her skin, and to her last. After using your
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have cured her.
EDWARD MORRIDGE
From Dr. J. C. Ayer, St. Louis, Mo., May 1, 1855.
Dr. Ayer: I have been long afflicted with a severe
case of cholera, and have been long in a dangerous
illness. Your Pills have cured me, and I am now
well. I believe in a pill that will afford us the
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From Dr.

NUMBER 36.

RMORED PURPOSE OF MASON AND SLIDE.—A Birmingham (Eng.) gentleman wrote it was understood that the object of Mason and Slide's mission was the negotiation of a treaty with England and France, the South was reported to have overtures for the grant of extensive colonial privileges for a term of years; and the emancipation of the slaves was the element held out by the rebels to obtain stipulations and the support of the Europeans. It is further reported that this movement was conveyed to Gen. So Prince Napoleon.

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, JAN. 18, 1862.

It is expected that we shall hear from the Burnside expedition to-day; though a day or two may elapse before we get news of it.

MASON AND SLIDELL have not gone to the bottom of the ocean, as many have been led to think. They arrived safely at Bermuda, and from thence they went to St. Thomas, on their way to England.

AN ONWARD MOVEMENT.

The Washington correspondents of the press state that our armies are all ready for an advance, and that we may expect great things within a few days. We have been promised "great things" so long that people have begun to despair of ever putting down the rebellion. A glance now, along the line of operations, shows that active work is close at hand. The Burnside expedition has sailed, and before now has reached its destination. The great flotilla of the Mississippi has already commenced its skirmishing with the enemy at Columbus, and Gen. Halleck, with an army of a hundred thousand, will precipitate himself upon the rebels along the shore, while Gen. Butler, from the mouth of the Mississippi, will march upon New Orleans. Gen. Buell, with another hundred thousand men, will march into Tennessee, while Gen. Banks and Stone will move in conjunction with the army of the lower Potomac. This, we are told, is the plan of operations, but to carry it out successfully may not be so easy as contemplated. We are assured, however, the failure of one division will not defeat the grand project. The details are not made public, as it would not be wise to do so. The Government is brought to realize that sixty days longer inactivity will ruin its hopes of obtaining means to carry on the war, and give foreign nations room and reason to acknowledge the Southern Confederacy.

GREAT FRAUDS.

It appears that while the banks and private individuals have been pouring out their money like water for the suppression of this great rebellion, unscrupulous army contractors have been draining the treasury, exhausting it faster than it could be supplied. An investigation into the charges upon the national treasury, has brought to light very startling facts. In the first contract made for furnishing 2200 head of cattle, contractors cleared \$58,000, and one man made \$32,000 without stirring from his chair. A million dollars worth of shoes have been worn out, and a million worth more are making for the army, on which contractors make 75 cents on every pair. In cavalry horses the frauds have been equally large. Broken-down, diseased, lame and blind horses, not worth twenty-five cents, have been purchased at over \$100 each. In one lot of a thousand 485 were condemned as utterly worthless, yet these horses cost the Government \$58,200, besides another \$1000 for transportation. There are contracts for supplying a million and ninety thousand muskets at \$28 each, when the same can be made at Springfield at \$13.50 apiece. The investigating committee say that \$2,000,000 was entrusted to a poor editor in New York last Spring, to purchase army clothing, and he expended nearly \$400,000 in buying linen pantaloons and straw hats, when he got frightened and quit. So in other departments, money by thousands and millions have been squandered, enriching a few contractors at the expense of the Government. No wonder the banks refuse to lend more money, and that the credit of the Government is getting poor. Now that millions have been stolen it is proposed to lock the treasury against plunderers and tax the people for means to carry on the war.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. CAMERON.—Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, has resigned, and Edward M. Stanton of Pennsylvania has been called to his place. Mr. Cameron will be appointed Minister to Russia. One reason for his resignation is no doubt the alarming frauds just brought to light in army contracts. His reputation before being called to the Cabinet did not stand good in a point of strict integrity. Now that the treasury has been impoverished by profligacy in army expenditures, he cannot escape blame. There are other reasons also. His disagreement with the President in his annual report, and his frequently expressed views in regard to the slavery question, connected with the war. The legislature of Kentucky, it will be remembered, has asked for his removal, and taking all these things together, there is no doubt his removal was decided upon some time ago. Mr. Stanton, his successor, is a strong man, and was Buchanan's Attorney General at the close of his administration, assisting efficiently in holding together the Government, when upon the eve of ruin.

GIVE FAIR PLAY.—The legislature of Massachusetts has passed an act legalizing the suspension of specie payments. Now, while it is about it, another act should be passed legalizing the suspension of any business concern. The banks have no more right to be exempt from paying their notes than any private individual. We have no doubt there are many business men who would be greatly aided by a law allowing them to pay their debts with their own notes, instead of current money. In that way they could go on as prosperously as the banks.

HIGH PRICES.—The cargo of a vessel from Havana was sold at auction in Savannah last week, bringing very high prices. Coffee sold for 55 cents per pound; navy cloth \$10 to \$12½ per yard; carbolic acid \$1 per pound, and letter paper \$9 to \$10½ per ream.

COTTON FROM ENGLAND.—Orders have been sent to Liverpool for full fifty thousand bales of cotton, which is nearly a quarter of the whole stock on hand, by our factory corporations.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

It is an old saying that there is a "pull before a storm," so we may interpret the absence of important war news to the near approach of important events. In Kentucky we may look for early news of a battle. The column under Gen. McClelland has taken up the line of march to meet the enemy a short distance from Mayfield. The gunboat expedition is about starting, and Burnside's expedition has gone. The pulse of the nation almost stands still awaiting the first news of success or defeat. If we succeed in the plans now going into execution rebellion will be crushed, and the country will be saved; if we fail, we must prepare for an ignominious peace or a long dreary night of war with foreign and domestic foes.

We have intelligence from Eastern Kentucky that the rebel force under Humphrey Marshall disbanded and scattered in all directions upon the approach of the Union troops under Col. Garfield. The number of men on each side, according to recent reports, was nearly equal.

The new steam frigate Pensacola, which has been for several months at the Washington Navy Yard, went down the river on Saturday, passing the rebel batteries on the banks without receiving the least damage.

Biloxi has been taken by some of our troops from Ship Island. It is a point of value, as it commands the railway line between Mobile and New Orleans, but would hardly be called a hamlet here, as its population is under 400; but in summer it has many visitors from the towns. How it will be next summer, this winter's events may decide.

A dispatch dated Mobile, 3d inst., received at Cairo on the 10th, states that on the 2d, "the guns at Fort Pickens opened on a Confederate steamer, when the guns from Pensacola returned the fire. The bombardment continued 15 hours, during which nobody was hurt on our (the rebel) side. What damage was done to the Lincoln is not known."

It is rumored at Washington, that the present Adjutant General Thomas is to be superseded by General Seth Williams.

A dispatch from St. Louis contradicts the report that Gen. Siegel had resigned his commission.

One hundred and ninety prisoners were recently released from Richmond, most of whom have gone to their homes.

An attempt was made to blow up the Mansion House in Alexandria a few nights since. This building was formerly occupied as a hotel, but is now used as a hospital. A barrel had been secreted in the cellar filled with powder and projectiles, and a fuse was found extending from there to the stable. In proximity to the combustibles were matches and Chinese crackers had been plentifully distributed. The fuse end at the stable had actually ignited, but this was fortunately discovered by the guard, and the progress of the slow fire put a stop to it.

Several soldiers of the 27th Mass. Regiment were drowned at Annapolis while embarking on the evening of the 9th. A tug ran into their boat, upsetting it. One of the lost belonged in Chicago. Saturday morning three rebel gunboats from Columbus attacked our gunboats Essex and St. Louis, lying off Fort Jefferson. A brief engagement ensued, when the rebels retreated, our boats pursuing them until they reached the batteries at Columbus. It is believed that one of the rebel boats was disabled.

Gen. Lane will take only Western troops in his southern expedition, and only those who are in favor of a vigorous and determined warfare. He proposes to be in New Orleans in April next.

The halters of 200 horses were cut and the animals turned loose, in Gen. Franklin's division, on Thursday night, by some secret enemy, doubtless with the intention of aiding the rebels, who were expected to make an attack. Some arrests have been made.

Two and a half million dollars have just been placed to the credit of the Chief Quartermaster at St. Louis. Holders of claims for work done by Gen. Fremont's orders begin to take heart, as this sum is not needed for immediate expenditures.

By the latest arrivals from Port Royal, it seems that Gen. Stevens still held his position at Port Royal Ferry without serious interference from the enemy, and was waiting for reinforcements to enable him to advance further on the main land—probably to attack the rebel batteries at the railroad. A slight skirmish took place on the 5th, in which seven of the enemy were captured and marched to Beaufort, where they were provided with safe quarters and plenty to eat. Gen. Sherman's force had received reinforcements numbering 3,500 men, and was making preparations for more serious operations. Three thousand of his troops had been sent to Tybee Island, where work on entrenchments was still proceeding. Fort Pulaski continued to expend shot and shell in the vain attempt to delay operations. Only one man, however, has yet been struck. Two schooners of heavy tonnage were loading at Hilton Head with Sea Island cotton, and were expected to sail soon for New York.

GEN. BAKER'S FUNERAL IN SAN FRANCISCO.—The obsequies of the late Gen. E. D. Baker took place at San Francisco on the 11th ult. The ceremonies were very imposing. Every class of society were represented in the procession, and men of all parties joined in the general lamentation over the loss the nation has sustained. During the movement of the military procession the Russian frigate in San Francisco bay fired minute guns.

A SINGULAR CASE.—A man died in Lowell last week, from a cause termed by physicians hereditary hemorrhage. On Friday, 27th ult., the deceased commenced bleeding from his gums, and the application of appropriate remedies at one part seemed only to force the blood from other parts, and also from the roof of the mouth, which continued until his death. There was also a violent rush of blood to the head.

A MAN WITH FOUR WIVES.—A racial calling himself Addison Tasker, who already had three wives, was married to a young woman in Laconia, N. H., a few days ago. He introduced himself to the villagers about three weeks previously as a physician, a spiritualist and a widower. His villainy was detected, and he was arrested. The girl who married in haste, can now repent at leisure.

BOASTING.—A rebel lieutenant, who has just been released from prison, boasts that he exchanged \$300 in Confederate notes for \$200 of United States Treasury notes at a prominent banking house in Washington.

LETTER FROM BOSTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Boston, Jan. 15th, 1862.

Boston at this time is at a financial standstill. Nobody is doing any business, and nobody thinks of paying bills, and yet every man expects the other man to pay that little bill held against him. January and February are usually blue months in this city of notions, but this year a few shades are added to the color, which everybody attributes to the war. Did ever anybody realize what a good thing this war is? Why, it affords an excuse for almost everything. If a man "busts up" it is owing to the war; if a pig gets disappointed in his "great expectations" it is because of the war; if Joe Jenkins breaks his promise of wedlock with Polly Priggins, it is on account of the war; if Mr. Speculator don't succeed in gouging Mr. Credulity out of a thousand, or if John Jonsing can't make a living out of the swill business, it is all on account of this terrible war. Now there is no one other thing that can be offered as an excuse like this civil conflict, and if people would only take a philosophical view of it, they would come to the conclusion that it isn't so bad a thing after all.

Amusements are also without brilliant attractions. Warren is still making people laugh at the Museum; a hum-drum performance is going on at the Academy of Music, and a band of white darkeys are drawing a certain class at Trowbridge's Opera House. The skating rink at the South End attracts thousands daily, where genuine health-giving exercise and amusement is enjoyed by ladies and gentlemen, the former appearing to enjoy it vastly more than the latter, judging from the display of crinolines, feathers and fire-red articles of clothing on the ice. It is a sensible idea to engage in amusement when one can't engage in making money. It takes quite a capital to do business on, but skating only costs the price of a pair of "rockers," and a nuptial at the Park entrance. Those who can't afford the latter try the Back Bay, where there is usually good skating.

Aside from the Museum, Athenaeum, and Academy of Music there is another place of amusement, considerably patronized. It is the State House. Members of the legislature are the actors, and some of the exhibitions during the winter promise to be highly interesting.

A hasty glance at the two branches impresses one with the idea that there is talent and ability there, but the "star actors" have not shown themselves. The Senate is a laqueous one, nearly every member possessing the desire to hear himself speak; so that small talk this winter will be as endless as the examples given in Harper's Magazine. There have already been several experiments in this line on frivolous questions, showing what we may expect when the session is further advanced. The House presents a large array of bald heads and dignified faces, indicative of sober second thought, if not hunker conservatism. They look sensible, and thus far have shown good sense in avoiding any half-day argument over a penny-whistle. The third house, commonly called the lobby, is already active. The Sudbury Meadows have their favorites and opponents there also; then there are one or two horse railroad projects which have their platoon of wire pullers idling about the premises. The reader should understand that a lobby member understands the machinery of legislation better than most of the actual legislators. He also gets better pay, often making from \$1000 to \$2000 in a session. "But how is that done?" you ask. Why, it is just this: He must have had experience in the legislature; he is supposed to know or make the acquaintance of all the leading members; he gets into their good graces by appearing to be what is called a "good fellow;" he is a "dicker," where all the "good fellows" often dine; he invites his friends, the country members, to dine there with him—at the expense of his employers; he ascertains what axes are to be ground, and who wants help to grind them; then he promises to get his friends to help them at the grindstone if they will help him, which they seem very willing to do; so in that way many axes get ground which would remain dull and useless were it not for the lobby. To an honest, conscientious man, this manner of legislation seems contemptible and outrageous; but even honest and conscientious members fall into the snare without seeming to know it.

The Senate chamber and House of Representatives have been newly carpeted, giving them a tidy appearance. Committees are busy at work and petitions are daily coming in. Wm. A. Crafts of Roxbury has been appointed Assistant Clerk of the House, and has elected Rev. James Walker, D. D., for the first of the next election sermon. A very few bills have passed both branches, the most important one being the act legalizing the suspension of specie payments till the first of April.

FATE OF THE RELIGIOUS PAPERS.—Religious daily newspapers are not profitable. The experiment has twice been tried in New York. The World was established as a pattern of morality and piety; but after it sunk a hundred thousand dollars, its proprietors began to study worldly wisdom and it lost its distinctive features. Next the New York Sun was tried. It had a wider circulation than any other daily in the city, and was a rich and powerful establishment; but to save it from utter bankruptcy, after \$66,000 had been lost, it has gone back to its former proprietor.

SOTHERED IN HAY.—A colored boy named Jackson, who, during the summer and fall, was engaged in blacking boots and selling newspapers about Albany, was found dead last week in a hay mow just beyond the city limits. He had crawled in there some six weeks ago to sleep. The hay tumbled down upon him and he was smothered to death.

ANOTHER GIRL IN REGIMENTALS.—A young widow woman, named McDonald, was discharged from Col. Boone's regiment, at Parquet Springs, Kentucky, last week, where she had been serving as a private, dressed in regimentals, for some time. This was her second offence, she having once before been discharged from a regiment.

WHAT OHIO HAS DONE.—Ohio has contributed 78,000 men to the army of volunteers; and 10,000 of her citizens have enlisted into regiments raised outside the State. These are large figures, and show the nation's capacity to raise men, whatever may be done to render them useless after their enlistment.

A TITLE DECIDED.—It has been officially settled at the Post Office Department that the title of Postmaster is the only one to be known or recognized, whether applied to male or female officials in charge of post offices. There are at present several hundred lady postmasters in the Government employ.

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

The patience of the nation is nearly exhausted, waiting for a stunning blow to the Southern rebellion. We are a fast people and want to do things in a hurry, but this time we have a job on hand that cannot be accomplished in a minute. Wait a little longer, gentlemen.

A pear has been raised in California which is nearly seventeen inches in circumference and weighs three pounds six ounces. We raise pears here that measure and weigh a good deal more than that.

The traitors are not all removed from Washington yet. William A. Smithson, a banker, is the latest one sent to prison. Even the petticoats of Washington ladies are lined with treason.

It is proposed that our Government shall spend \$35,000 on the great London Exhibition next summer; but haven't we made an exhibition of ourselves already, not very creditable in the eyes of the world?

Four ladies in Fisherville, Ct., one of them married, put on bloomer costume four years ago, and have worn it ever since, thinking, no doubt, that they have achieved a great victory over the prejudices of society, when society probably cares little for them or their clothing either. Why should society show its—legs because they do?

A tax on tobacco is talked of. Why not? Some who have got into the dirty habit of using it would very soon eschew the weed.

The sleighing is tip-top, the moonlight evenings are sublime, there's a fine opening for fast horses—let's all take a ride.

The Richmond papers are growling about the inactivity of the rebel troops, in the same way that we are grumbling about our own. There is this difference with the two armies—ours can afford to wait, theirs can't.

Some of the second adventists are calling Louis Napoleon "Anti-christ." They have not hit so near the mark as they would in calling Jeff Davis the Prince of Devils.

The subjects of Queen Victoria have got into a riot at Newfoundland, and the troops which she has sent over to annihilate the Yankees are engaged in quelling the riot. Catholicism and Protestantism are the cause of the disturbance.

They talk of raising cotton in Illinois, but they can raise men easier. Cotton is good for nothing without men, and as they only raise rebels down in South Carolina, better turn them out and raise our cotton there.

The French are going to send more ships to our coast just to see the fun, and help raise the blockade if necessary. There are dark days coming unless we lick the rebels soon.

DOTING DEAR.
Before the wedding Robert thought
No maiden, far or near,
Would make him such a prudent wife
As Nell—his dearest dear;
And after marriage—no before—
The case was made quite clear,
That Nell's dress bills at the store,
Had made his dearest—dear.

They have a wooden shoe manufactory at Raleigh, N. C., which employs thirty workmen and turns out one hundred pairs of shoes per day.

Professor Rafen has found some more traces of the ancient Northmen. It is to be hoped that some of the modern Northmen may soon be found.

The State Bank of Ohio will not suspend specie payment. We admire its pluck and honor!

The Governor General of Canada has been memorialized to set apart a day for prayer to God that the calamity of war may be averted, and that peace may be restored throughout the world. Wouldn't they secure their wishes about as soon to memorialize Queen Victoria or Lord Palmerston?

Charleston is represented to be full of disaffected people. It always was so.

The discovery of a robbers' cave near Blackstone, R. I., drew out a crowd of people armed to the teeth, who found the cave to be a playhouse for children.

A part of the British expedition to Mexico is bound for Matamoros, which is a Mexican port on the west side of the Rio Grande, which is the boundary between Mexico and Texas. They can get cotton from Texas at that port and smuggle goods into the South the same way, which is what they want.

An invention for rifling cannon is mentioned, by which the work is done in 66 minutes. This is nothing to what has been done by the rebels. They rifled two thousand cannon, at Norfolk, in a minute.

John Bull at last accounts was waiting for a reply to the demand for Mason and Slidell. He has got it before now, and we are very anxious to hear what the surly dog has to say about it.

The great "Presdittigateur" will perform at Music Hall, Springfield, next Wednesday evening. The almost unspeakable title he assumes must excite a desire to see what he will do. He is simply an ingenious slight of hand performer.

Two thirds of the volunteers in our army are native Americans, and the average age is a little under 25.

Railroad trains were delayed more or less by the snow and ice on Wednesday; but those who went on other "trains" found that the snow facilitated instead of delaying them.

Luke Harvey of Springfield, has been held for trial in May, for shooting his wife instead of a chicken.

A LITTLE COOLER.—The Canadians have got over their war fever, but continue to growl gently. They are after the Maine chance. They are right, however, in saying that the reciprocity treaty cannot be repealed, legally, a present.

DISHONEST PARTNER.—Joseph Patterson, of Bennington, Vt., has decamped with \$20,000, and the books of a paper mill in which he held a partnership interest.

GETTING SHORT.—The mills at Manchester, N. H., are getting short of cotton. Some of them have stopped, and others will soon do so.

ARRESTED.—Mr. James F. Otis, one of the editors of the New Orleans Picayune has been placed under arrest for uttering seditious language. Mr. Otis is a native of Newburyport, Mass.

A BRITISH PRECEDENT.—During the War of 1812 the British fleet on Lake Champlain attempted to close the harbor of Otter Creek by sinking several vessels loaded with stones. This they considered legitimate war then.

POOR APPOINTMENT.—The Governor of Oregon has sent one Stark, a secessionist to take the place in the national Senate made vacant by the death of Col. Baker. He must have been Stark mad when he made such an appointment.

A MOTHER AND FOUR CHILDREN BURNED.—A frightful catastrophe is reported to have occurred near Sarahville, Noble county, Ohio, a few nights since. The dwelling house of Gill Moore took fire in the night and burned to the ground, with Mrs. Moore and four children inside in bed, asleep. They were all consumed.

INTERNATIONAL SNOW SHOES.—The Emperor of the French has lent the British Government 2000 pairs of snow boots for the use of the troops which are now crossing the Atlantic on their way to Canada—"then which" (says the Liverpool paper) nothing could be more considerate or friendly.

FEMALE PRISONERS.—They talk of sending Mrs. Greenhow and another secession dame to Fort Warren. Having turned two old women in breeches out of that place, it is intended to make their places good by putting therein two other old women in crinolines. They'll spread there more than did Mason and Slidell.

POOR PROMISES.—The twenty-seven thousand dollars that were raised in Dixie for the benefit of Mrs. Jackson, widow of the man who was shot for killing Col. Ellsworth, in Alexandria, it appears, was nearly made up of promises to pay, and Mrs. Jackson, who is now in Richmond, experiences great difficulty in collecting these outstanding accounts.

SLAVES IN ARMS.—Among the thirteen hundred rebel prisoners recently brought to St. Louis, there were sixteen slaves who were taken in arms against the Government. These contrabands come directly under the law of Congress passed August 6, 1861, and their owners forfeit forever all claims to them. They will probably be set free.

A COMPLIMENT TO IRISHMEN.—The London Herald pays its respects to our Irish fellow citizens and blandly remarks that "a hungrier set of brigands do not exist in the world than the off-scourings of the Irish in America." Should we ever have war with England, these "off-scourings" will have a long account to settle with their deriders, and will pay back their insults with interest.

KILLED BY ACONITE.—Mr. Ryan died suddenly at Worcester on Sunday afternoon from taking a little aconite on his tongue from a bottle. The aconite had been prescribed by a physician, to be applied externally in the case of another person who was troubled with neuralgia. Mr. Ryan took the bottle and tasted the medicine, as we have said, and died very soon afterwards.

SHOT BY HER SON.—The wife of Thomas W. Baldwin, of Hollis, N. H., was accidentally shot, Dec. 6th, with a pistol in the hands of a son of Mr. Franklin Hayden, aged four years. The ball struck her in the leg, near the knee, and went nearly through it. About twenty days after, amputation of the leg was performed, but she survived only a short time, and died on the 26th of December.

GREAT FLOOD IN CALIFORNIA.—On the 14th ult., there was a terrible flood on the Sacramento river. The city of Sacramento was flooded, and many buildings swept away. At Marysville, whole blocks and streets of brick buildings were undermined, and their walls fell, making general ruin. People were compelled to escape into the streets filled with water, in their night clothes. It was reported that in one of the valleys among the mountains two hundred Chinamen had been drowned.

ROMANTIC DEATH.—An Englishman named Kenrick, a man of family, while at Naples formed a liaison with Miss Gray, a pretty young woman, and lived with her some time at Naples and Rome. His friends in England learning of his conduct refused to remit him money, whereupon to avoid starvation the two went to the seashore, tied themselves together, and threw themselves into the water, where they died in each other's arms.

BACKING DOWNS.—The Toronto Leader, the most rabid and unscrupulous among the Canadian journals in the efforts to insure British interference with our national affairs, seems to have been admonished, by authority, that its proceeding was not in accordance with either good taste or good policy, and accordingly, in its issue of the 8th inst., it not only assures its readers that it is not the organ of the government sentiment, but is constrained to say that the opinions of the government have not been identical with those it has promulgated so intemperately with regard to our position and affairs.

SALE OF CONFISCATED COTTON.—About 80 bales of Sea Island cotton was sold at auction at New York, Friday, at 56 1-2 to 63 cents a pound. It was said to be well worth a dollar a pound, but there are no manufactures in this country so fine as to use it, and it was purchased for France. A considerable quantity of this cotton unginned, and not ready for sale, is now at New York. This description of cotton is only grown on the islands on the coast of South Carolina and Georgia, which are now in possession of our fleet. No other part of the United States, or of the world, produce so fine, long staple and silky cotton. The average annual production of Sea Island cotton has for several years amounted to only 45,000 bales; and inasmuch as the entire area of land suitable for its cultivation has been occupied, the yield cannot be materially increased.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

BILLIARD SALOON.—A billiard saloon is soon to be opened in the Palmer House, a room having been fitted up for that purpose.

MRS. C. M. ROLLINS of Boston will give "Scripture lessons on Health" at the Congressional Vestry on Sunday evening Jan. 19th, at 7½ o'clock.

PROMOTED.—Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Assistant Surgeon in the 21st regiment, has been promoted to Surgeon of the 18th regiment, under Col. Barnes.

SLIGHT CHANGE.—The afternoon accommodation train east, now leaves Palmer at 17 minutes past one instead of 2.10 as heretofore. The express train is not changed, leaving at 1.59.

BRIMFIELD.—Mrs. Samuel Shaw, who lives at Powers' Corner, in Brimfield, a lady between 70 and 80 years of age, fell down stairs a few days ago and broke her hip, from which injury she is not expected to recover.

SAMUEL M. HEWLETT, of Cambridge, gave a temperance lecture at the Cong. vestry on Thursday evening, but the notice being brief his audience was small. He proposes to come again by and by, when he will no doubt receive more attention.

DANCING.—Cotillon parties are held every Thursday evening at the Antique House. Those who like dancing can do it at a cheap rate at these parties. When times are dull and people get the blues, nothing is better to cheer up the spirits.

ADVICE GRATIS.—When times are hard, people should buy where they can get goods at the best bargains—and those who sell cheap generally let people know it through the papers. See our advertising columns for example.

WILBRAHAM.—The farmers' club of Wilbraham have chosen the following officers for the ensuing year:—President, D. B. Merriek; vice president, J. L. S. Wesson; secretary and treasurer, Henry M. Bliss; directors, Wm. H. Lyman, H. D. Brewer, D. A. Atchinson.

ACCIDENT TO DR. VAILL.—Last Sabbath, as Rev. Dr. Vaill of the Cong. church was crossing the railroad bridge on his way to the afternoon service, he slipped and fell upon the ice, breaking his right arm near the wrist, which accident will prevent him from officiating in his pulpit for a week or two.

NEW LANDLORD AT AMHERST.—We learn that Geo. T. Dalton of Bondville has leased the American House at Amherst. Mr. Dalton has had large experience in the hotel business at the South, and our Amherst friends will find in him an attentive and gentlemanly landlord.

ENJOYING A SLIDE.—On the first of the week the ponds in this vicinity were daily crowded with girls and boys, sliding and skating. The snow of Wednesday put a damper to their amusement, but strengthened the hopes of those who had their plans laid for a sleigh ride. So what the young 'uns lose the older ones gain.

WOULD LIKE TO SEE THE FIGURES.—We have built two new school houses in the depot district this year, and have run in debt some five or six thousand dollars, and the tax payers would like to know what it is for. We have been asked to give the items, but as we are in the dark, we turn call upon the building committee. The people have a right to know what the "items" are and how much they cost.

A YOUNG THIEF.—S. P. Robbins of Warren had a nice fur stolen from him on Wednesday evening, while stopping at the depot in this place. He laid the article on a settee, and noticed a young lad take it up and put it on, then lay it down again. In a few moments lad and fur disappeared. As the express train came up Mr. Robbins encountered the lad on the platform and charged him with the theft, which he stoutly denied, showing him the end of a fur in his pocket, which he declared was his. Mr. R. thought he would look once more for his fur in the gentleman's room, and during his absence the boy disappeared.

A LONG FAST.—For several weeks past Stephen Hayes of Palmer Center has heard mysterious noises in his house, and last week he traced them to his chimney, and made an opening through the brick, which brought to light two turkeys which he had missed about Thanksgiving, and supposed somebody had stolen them. They had been in the habit of roosting on the chimney, and had got into one of the flues, where they had been thirty-nine days. They were not in very good condition for killing when taken out, but the way they have devoured corn since renders it pretty sure they will be in a month or so.

DEATH OF COL. COLT.—Col. Samuel Colt, of Hartford, died on Friday, last week, of paralysis of the brain. His health has been very precarious for over a year. Few men have had a more eventful history, or have played the game of life with greater success than he. It is but a few years, comparatively, since he commenced the manufacture of his revolving pistols with a capital not exceeding \$5000. He had at the time of his death over a million dollars invested in the buildings and machinery forming his establishment at Hartford, and his business during the past year was immense.

SINGULAR WILL.—An eccentric old gentleman died suddenly of apoplexy in the Tuilleries garden in Paris the other day. In his will he provided that after death his face was to be coated over with pitch, his mouth and nostrils hermetically sealed, and an incision made in his heart. He left a little fortune of \$600 a year. His monomania was a fear of coming to life again after interment.

A CHEESE FOR THE PRESIDENT.—William Otis of Danby has made a cheese for a present to President Lincoln. It is said to be a splendid one, weighing 134 pounds.

VITAL STATISTICS.—There were 68 marriages solemnized in Ware in the year 1861. Of these, 17 couples were natives of Ware, and 47 both parties foreign, and in 4 cases one each. Forty-three couples were, one or both, residents of Ware at the time. Of the 136 parties to these marriages, 16 were less than 20 years of age, 102 were between 20 and 30, 8 between 30 and 40, 7 between 40 and 50, and 3 over 60. The greatest difference in the ages of groom and bride, 30 years—the groom being 70, the bride 40—and this was the oldest couple, the youngest being 17 and 15 respectively. Of the grooms, 30 were laborers, 15 farmers, 6 operative, 4 shoemakers, 2 carpenters, 2 blacksmiths, and one each of other occupations. In 55 of these marriages it was the first to both parties, three of second marriage to each, and eight of second marriage of groom and first of bride.

There were 83 deaths—18 less than 1 year old, 12 between 1 and 5, 1 between 5 and 10, 6 between 10 and 20, 10 between 20 and 30, 10 between 30 and 40, 7 between 40 and 50, 4 between 50 and 60, 4 between 60 and 70, 4 between 70 and 80, and 1 over 80. Males 45, females 38. Married and widowed 36. Natives 61, foreign 22. The diseases were consumption 19, lung fever 10, cholera infantum 9, typhoid fever 6, croup 4, fever 5, diphtheria 3, disease of heart 2, infantile 3, diseased brain 2, diphtheria tremens 2, fits 2, and one each of cancer, scrofula, old age, teething, child-birth, disease of liver, asthma, frozen, convulsions, fever and ague, accidental. Inflammation of bowels, three. The occupations of the adult males were, 7 farmers, 3 shoemakers, 3 operatives, 2 laborers, and each of dentist, clerk, blacksmith, painter, tailor, machinist.

A BRITISH WAR STEAMER LOST.—On the 29th ult., the British ship-of-war Conqueror, 101 guns, struck on a sunken rock on the east side of Run Key, and when last heard from the rock had pierced five feet through her bottom. The frigate Bull Dog had gone to her assistance. The Conqueror is a propeller of 3200 tons, and draws thirty-five feet of water.

KILLED WHILE SLAUGHTERING A HOG.—On Wednesday, last week, as Mr. Parker Adams, in the employ of Simon H. Allen of Shrewsbury, was helping to kill a hog, he slipped and fell heavily on the ice, fracturing the spinal cord in the back of the neck. He died so suddenly that before he could be carried into the house life was extinct.

BAD BREAK DOWN.—A bridge near Russell, on the Western Railroad, broke down with a freight train on Tuesday, precipitating eight cars into the stream, and entirely demolishing them. One car was loaded with cattle, most of which were killed.

PILLS FOR THE REBELS.—The iron foundries of Troy have a contract from the Government to make eight thousand thirteen-inch shells, weighing two hundred pounds each. They are to be landed at Governor's Island, N. Y., within twenty days.

COSTLY SHAWL.—At the President's levee last week, Mrs. Lincoln wore a lace shawl, presented to her by A. T. Stewart, of New York, which cost \$2500.

THE Goliad Messenger notices the arrival of 5000 pounds of powder from Mexico, and says that trains of ox teams are busily employed in bringing salt to Texas from the salt regions.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Health and Happiness.—How few people ever consider the close alliance existing between these two great boons of life, health and happiness, for their great and knowledge in the ordinary routine of business, betray the most lamentable deficiency in this respect—they are lavish of gold in the preservation of their property by an annual expenditure of thousands of dollars in insurance, yet at the same time exhibit the most reckless hardness with regard to health, and fail to evince a solitary thought on the direful ravages which the careless drift of business has upon the brain and the constitution. A few dollars invested in these medicines would secure them a policy of assurance against disease, and create a happiness and buoyancy of spirits which the wealth of Goliad could never realize.

A Card to the Ladies.—Dr. Duponno's Golden Pills for Females. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating, and Relieving all Obstructions, from whatever cause, and always successful as a Preventive. The combination of ingredients in Dr. Duponno's Golden Pills for females are perfectly harmonious. They have been used in the private practice of Dr. Duponno for over thirty years, and thousands of ladies can testify to their great and never failing success in almost every case, in correcting irregularities, relieving painful and distressing menstruation, particularly at the change of life, from five to ten pills will cure that common yet dreadful complaint, the Whites. Nearly every female in the land suffers from this complaint. The above Pills permanently cure thousands, and they will cure you if you use them. They cannot harm you; on the contrary, they remove all obstructions, restore nature to its proper channel, and invigorate the whole system. Ladies whose health will not permit an increase of family will find these Pills a successful preventive. Pregnant females, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these Pills while in that condition, as they are sure to produce miscarriage. After this admonition, the proprietor assumes no responsibility, although "their mildness" will prevent any injury to health. Price \$1 per box. Sold by Dr. Wm. Holbrook, druggist, sole agent for Palmer, Mass. Ladies, by sending him \$1 to the Palmer post office, can have these pills sent (confidentially) and free of postage, by mail, to any part of the country. Beware of counterfeits. Buy nothing called "Duponno's Golden Pills," hereafter, unless the box is signed S. D. Howe. All others are false impositions and unsafe; therefore, as you value your lives and health, to say nothing of being lugged out of your money, if any one offers you the pills for less than \$1 per box, look out, there is something wrong. The ingredients composing the above pills are made known to every agent, and they will tell you they are safe, and will perform all claimed for them. Sold also by A. & S. E. Blair, Warren; C. Heald, Auburn; and by one druggist in every village and city in the U. S. S. D. HOWE, Sole Proprietor, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES! IMPORTANT TO FEMALES! IMPORTANT TO FEMALES! DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS! DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS! DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS! This health and life of woman is continually in peril from irregularities to which two-thirds of her sex are more or less subject. Dr. Cheeseman's Pills, prepared from the same formula which the inventor, Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M. D., of New York, has for twenty years used successfully in an extended private practice—immediately relieve without pain, all disturbances of the periodical discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression. They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for flushed sick headache, pains in the loins, back and sides, palpitation of the heart, nervous tremors, hysterics, broken sleep, spasms and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of fluor albus or whites, they effect a speedy cure to the WIVES AND MATRONS. Dr. Cheeseman's pills are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but LADIES MUST BEAR IN MIND There is one condition of the female system in which the pills cannot be taken without producing a peculiar result, miscarriage. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it. Explicit directions stating when, and when they should not be used, accompany each box—the price \$1 each box, containing 50 pills. A valuable pamphlet, to be had free of the agents, will sent by mail promptly by enclosing price to any agent. B. B. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor, 30 Cedar street, New York. Sold by Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, and by agents every where.

A HUGER TAX.—The finance committee of Congress propose a direct tax of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars upon the people to sustain the Government. This will be about \$7.50 to every man, woman and child in the loyal States, and in addition to other taxes will be severely felt. But the loyal people are willing to make any sacrifice for the sake of putting down this rebellion. It is better to be taxed now, for a few years, than to be always taxed to support a standing army.

ABOLITION OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.—A bill has passed the U. S. House of Representatives abolishing the franking privilege. It also cuts off the few exchanges between newspapers, which will be severely felt by those having large exchange lists; but all will bear the burden cheerfully for the sake of sustaining the Government.

LIVING ON RAISINS FOR TEN DAYS.—The crew of the schooner E. H. Atwood, of Boston, which put into Fort Monroe on the 10th inst., were obliged to subsist for ten days on raisins, the extreme length of the passage from Malaga for New York, over eighty-one days, using up all the supplies. The captain had his wife with him, who suffered most from the unusual food.

FATAL RESULT OF THE LATE PRIZE FIGHT.—Winkle, the prize-fighter, who recently had a contest with Elliot at Weekawanna, has died from the effects of the punishment which he received at the hands of his antagonist. Elliot was arrested, and is now held for examination on a charge of leaving the State to engage in a prize fight.

THE "PLEURO" ONCE MORE.—It is stated that the "pleuro-pneumonia" has broken out among the cattle of Quincy and Randolph. Several have died and others have been killed to prevent its spread.

Get a case of Dr. Gifford's Homeopathic Curatives, put up in morocco case of 15 vials, price \$4; 20 vials price \$5; 30 vials price \$7; and 40 vials price \$9, with book of directions, or sold in single boxes at 25 cts. Dr. Shaw, agent, or send to Philip Lee, 136 William st., N. Y.

"A feast of reason and flow of soul," said the woman when she took her pan of biscuits from the oven, and threw away four kinds of villainous compounds that she had purchased, and which they called Saleratus. The same lady keeps on talking, and says after one trial of Dr. Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus, if any one is not then satisfied that there is nothing like their unbelief will be their ruin. At retail everywhere, and at wholesale by most wholesale grocers. Do not 112 Liberty st., N. Y. Sold by F. D. Willis, Ware.

HISTORICAL OR REMARKABLE EVENTS.—Among the most remarkable events recorded in history are the feeding of the Israelites with manna—the prophet Elijah fed by ravens—and the nursing of Romulus by a she-wolf—to which may be added the discovery of Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills. Their fame will be handed down in future generations, as one of the remarkable events of the 19th century. Family boxes, 25 cents. See advertisement on third page.

BORN.—At Stafford Springs 11th, a son to Dr. N. D. Hodgkins.

DIED.—In Ludlow, Jan. 14th, CLARA, 7, daughter of Alexander Whitney. At Ludlow, 14th, FRANKIE C., 2 months, only son of A. P. Chapin. At Belchertown, 25th ult., DAVID CAPE, 39. At Boston, 4th, EMMA, infant daughter of Geo. M. Rogers; 13th, LUCY M., 23, wife of Geo. M. Rogers. At Monson, 4th, ROSIE L. J., 6, daughter of Arnold Baumstedt. In Bangor, Me., 21st ult., Mrs. SARAH WHITFIELD, 101, long known as a "fortune teller."

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS! In order to reduce stock we shall sell for the NEXT 60 DAYS GOODS AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES!

Our Stock is quite extensive, and a large portion of it was bought before the Great Advance in Prices.

P. P. KELLOGG. January 11, 1861.

TOWN REPORTS printed neatly, cheaply and expeditiously at this office.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of Owen Carlan late of Ludlow, in the county of Hampden, deceased; and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to JAMES G. ALLEN, Public Administrator. Jan. 16, 1862.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY EXPRESS. WASHINGTON, D. C. All goods, packages and parcels forwarded through Adams Express Co., care U. S. Army and Navy Express, No. 207 Penn. Avenue, will be promptly delivered to the camps as directed.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF Wedding or Visiting Cards can be printed at this office at short notice. Wedding Envelopes always on hand.

BOOK BINDING.—Persons having Magazines or Pamphlets, can get them bound at this office.

NOTICE.—This is to notify all persons indebted to the undersigned, that their accounts must be settled on or before the first of February next. All those who do not comply with this request, their names will be advertised and the amount of their indebtedness will be set opposite their names in E. C. STEPHENSON. Wilbraham, Jan. 11, 1861.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH, A SURE REMEDY FOR A BAD BREATH, SORE MOUTHS, CANKER, DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS, NURSING SORE MOUTHS, ARTIFICIAL TEETH, A SWEET BREATH, to all who make use of it. No Young Lady or Young Gentleman who is afflicted with a BAD BREATH should delay applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought. A BAD BREATH is an offence for which there is no excuse while DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH can be procured. Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve yourself of all fears regarding this, Use Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Mouth Wash. Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject. Use Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Mouth Wash. Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D. Price 37 Cents per Bottle. A liberal discount made to dealers. Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1 Spruce Street, New York. Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 292 Broadway, and by all druggists.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S TOOTH POWDER. This powder possesses the Carbonic without the injurious properties or odors, and is free from all acids or Alkalies that can in the least injure the teeth. Its action being entirely mechanical—polishing without wearing the enamel. Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Tooth Powder is recommended by all Eminent dentists. Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D. Price 25 Cents per box. A liberal discount made to dealers. Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1 Spruce Street, New York. Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 292 Broadway, and by all druggists.

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DR. WM. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS, for the cure of NEURALGIA or Toothache produced by colds. is immediately cured by their application. They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results. Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Plasters never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue. Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D. Price only 15 Cents. A liberal discount made to dealers. Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1 Spruce Street, New York. Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 292 Broadway, and by all druggists.

A WONDERFUL LITTLE MICROSCOPE, magnifying small objects 650 times. Will be sent to any applicant on receipt of twenty-five cents in silver, and one pink stamp. Five of different powers for \$1. Address Mrs. S. M. Woodward, Box 1833, Philadelphia, Pa. dec21 3m

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BILL HEADS, neatly printed at the Journal Office.

PALMER BUSINESS CARDS. ANTIQUE HOUSE, by E. B. SHAW, East of Railroad Bridge. THOMPSON, Maker and Repairer of Carriages. H. JOHNSON, Carpenter and Joiner, and Mover of Buildings. CYRUS KNOX, Jr., News Room and Stationery, at the Post Office. CHAS. H. GOFF, Livery and Feeding Stable. DANIEL GRANGER, Counsellor and Attorney at Law. MULVERHILL, Merchant Tailor, and dealer in Gents' Furnishing Goods. MARSHALL, Carpenter and Joiner. S. BROOKS, Repairer of Watches and Jewelry, Confectioner and Fancy Grocer. BROWN, dealer in Hardware, Iron, Steel, Paints, Oils and Glass. ELSBIE, Livery and Feeding Stable. J. VASSUM, Merchant Tailor, and Dealer in Gents' Furnishing Goods. FREEMAN DODGE—Meat Market, base-ment of Commercial Block. GEO. H. JENKS, Boot and Shoe Maker, East Main Street. G. M. STACY, Agt., dealer in Stoves, Pumps, Garden Engines, Tin Work, &c. HENRY JONES, Barber and Hair Dresser, Opposite Depot. HALL & TRUMBULL, wholesale and retail dealer in Flour, Grain, Coal, Wood, Plaster, &c. HIGGINS, WOOD & ALLEN, Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines and Fancy Articles. H. W. MUNGER, Merchant Tailor, and Manufacturer of Custom Clothing. IRON FOUNDRY, by John A. Squier, Furnace Street. JOHN SHAW, Brick Mason and Plasterer. J. H. GAMWELL, dealer in Dry Goods, Crockery, Flour and Family Groceries. J. W. THOMPSON, dealer in Groceries, Crockery, Provisions, Flour, &c. JOHN WAITE, Agt., Manufacturer and dealer in Harnesses, Trunks, Bibles, Whips, &c. J. T. ROBINSON & Co., dealers in Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, Nassawanno Block. JOHN FEENEY, Eating Saloon, opposite the depot. J. S. LOOMIS, Dealer in all kinds of House Furniture, Coffins, and Burial Caskets. J. ALLEN, Counsellor and Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Gen. Insurance Agent. JAMES PERRY, House and Sign Painter, and Paper Hanger. JOHN BOWLES, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, and Newspapers. K. H. ALLEN, dealer in Family Groceries, Flour, Crockery and Paper Hangings. LAWRENCE & Co., dealers in Pork, Lard, Hams, Dried Beef and Sausages. L. S. HILLS, Deputy Sheriff. LIVERY & FEEDING STABLE, by Wm. Fuller. M. FOX, Wholesale Dealer in Fresh Fish, and Oysters, Nuts, Fruit, &c. M. W. FRENCH, Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, east of the Railroad Bridge. MRS. A. C. COLLINS, Dealer in Millinery and Fancy Goods. NASSAWANNO HOUSE, by J. W. Weeks, opposite the depot. NIPPER & Co., manufacturers of Marble, monuments, Tombstones and other Marble Works. N. SMITH, Carriage and Sleigh Manufacturer, Repairer. PALMER HOUSE, by John Allen, nearly in front of Depot. P. P. KELLOGG, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Ready Made Clothing, &c. P. W. WEBSTER, dealer in Stoves, Tin Ware, Pipe, &c. P. MCNAMAMY, Blacksmith and Horse Shoer. S. W. SMITH, Agt., dealer in Family Groceries, Flour, Farmer's Produce, &c. W. N. COLBY, dealer in Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods. W. M. MERRIAM, Manufacturer and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Leather. W. M. HOLBROOK, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c. W. W. HAGAR, Jeweler and Repairer of Watches. W. WINTER, Forger, Carriage Repairer, &c. W. M. COOPER, Ambrotype and Photographic Artist. Opposite the Palmer House. A. B. COWAN, Dentist. Office and residence in Lawrence's Block, Palmer, Mass. G. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner and dealer in Doors, Sash and Blinds Framing, timber, &c. Doors, Sash and Blinds constantly on hand. All kinds of jobbing done to order. Palmer, April 1, 1861. M. FOX Wholesale and Retail Dealer in FRESH FISH, OYSTERS, Fruit, Confectionery, Pies and Cakes, Vegetables Spruce and Hot Beer, Soda, and Sole Agent in Eastern Hampden for Millard & Barnard's Hudson Pale Ale. Store removed to BASEMENT OF COMMERCIAL BLOCK. Palmer, July 13, 1861. if. PIANOS AND MELODEONS, FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT MODERATE PRICES by CHARLES PHIPPS. Bank Street, Ware. Payments made by installments if preferred. Ware, July 20, 1861.—tf. A FINE TONED, five octave, piano style MELODEON for sale. Will be sold very cheap. Inquire at this office. NERVOUS DEBILITY, OR SPERMATORRHEA.—A permanent and lasting CURE for this terrible disease, may be obtained of the Advertiser, who has cured himself (and, subsequently, hundreds of others. Enclose one stamp, and address Box 176, Charlestown, Mass. 4w34 LADIES' AND MISSES' BALMORALS, Just received at ROBINSON'S. SAPONIFIER. The ready Family Soap Maker, and Universal Cleaner. Will make hard water soft, clean paint, remove grease from kitchen utensils, &c. One box costs 25 cts. 4 to 4 1/2 lbs. refuse grease usually given away, at about one-half cent 4 1/2 lb. say 25—45 cents, which is the cost of a barrel of first rate soft soap. For sale by Palmer, July 1.—tf. HIGGINS & ALLEN.

COAL. We have just received a cargo of the celebrated FRANKLIN COAL, Said to be the best Coal in Market. Also, a Cargo of CUMBERLAND, And another of LACKAWANNA. We can furnish the above kinds and almost any other variety called for at short notice, and at low prices. Purchasers of Coal will bear in mind that the price of Coal advances each month until the first of April. HALL & TRUMBULL. RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES! BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS! The Original Medicine, Established in 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name Bryan being stamped on each Wafer. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFER. Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Relieve Incontinent Consumption, Lung Diseases. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Are a blessing to all Climates and Constitutions. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one. BRONCHITIS. Many Public Speakers, Ministers and Singers, are prevented by an attack of this troublesome disease from performing their necessary duties. Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers remove all irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils, by a few hours' perseverance, and at the same time improve the tone and compass of the voice; consequently are very much used by those who have occasion, and always with success. For sale by all Druggists. Jan 19 ly. THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS. Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. THIS invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on. TO MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity. Each bottle, price one dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits. CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution. Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved. Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y. N. B.—\$1 and six postage stamps, enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return of mail. Sold by Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, G. B. Hitchcock, Ware, and L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs. H. T. SMALL & CO., DEALERS IN READY-MADE CLOTHING, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Fur, Gloves, &c., Boots and Shoes, large assortment of Yankee Notions, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, POTASH, OILS, Sal Soda, Dye Stuffs, Castor Oil by the gallon. Also, all the Popular Medicines of the day. Riggs' Patent Truss. Agency for the Stafford News Letter at the Post Office. Subscriptions and communications received by H. T. Small. All kinds of Job Printing executed with dispatch. H. T. SMALL, Agent. BOOTS AND SHOES OF ALL KINDS, for sale at J. T. ROBINSON'S & CO.'S, NASSAWANNO BLOCK. Palmer, Nov. 16, 1861.—tf. GEO. L. BRAKENRIDGE, AMBROTYPE ARTIST, At the Rooms of J. V. STACY, is prepared to execute work IN AS GOOD STYLE, And on as reasonable terms as any shop in this vicinity. Ware, Nov. 1, 1861.—3m MENS' AND YOUTH'S RUBBER BOOTS, Just received at ROBINSON'S. THE GREAT AMBASSADOR OF HEALTH! Take them and live! Neglect them and die! A WONDERFUL REMEDY For a wonderful age! PRIZE POETRY. Let Chieftains boast of deeds in war, And Minstrels tune their sweet guitar, A nobler theme my heart it fills— In praise of HERRICK'S matchless Pills. Their cures are found in every land— In mild Rube's snows, and Afric's sand: Their wondrous works—the papers fill— Produced by HERRICK'S matchless Pills. Does disease afflict you?—do not doubt, This charming compound will search it out, And health again your system fill. If you try at once to HERRICK'S Pills, They're safe for all—both old and young— Their praises are on every tongue; Disease, disarmed—no longer king, Since we are blessed with HERRICK'S Pills. HERRICK'S matchless Vegetable Pills have inundated the world with their popularity. Over five million of boxes are used annually, giving employment to eighty-five men and women to put them up. Their cures are numbered by thousands—and their praises on the tongues of all. Citizens of Palmer and elsewhere, have you ever used them? Put up in English, Spanish, German and French directions. Large family boxes, 25 cents! Sold everywhere. DR. L. R. HERRICK & CO., Albany, N. Y. Agents—Wm. Holbrook, Higgins & Allen, Stafford Springs, and by all dealers in medicine.

The Palmer Journal.

VOLUME XII.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1862.

NUMBER 37.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

FISK & GOFF.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. To those who pay strictly in advance. Twenty-five Cents will be deducted. For six months 75 Cents, for three months 35 Cents. A. J. GOFF, G. M. FISK.

A REMARKABLE INCIDENT.

Some time ago, a private in the 19th Indiana regiment was tried by court martial for deserting his post, and found guilty, the punishment for which is death. His execution was deferred for some time, and he was kept in a painful state of suspense. At last the time was fixed for his execution, and five regiments were drawn up in line to witness it, while a file of twelve men were in advance to execute the sentence of death by shooting him.

The prisoner was led forward blindfolded and the usual words of preparation and command were given in a low and measured tone by the officer in command. During the intervals between the commands "Take aim," and "Fire," and before the last was given, a horseman rode rapidly up the road, waving in the air a paper, which was understood by all present to be a reprieve. Covered with dust and perspiration, the officer rode hurriedly up to the officer in command and delivered to him what really proved to be a reprieve.

The shout "reprieve," fell upon the poor soldier's ear, which was already strained to the utmost in anticipation of hearing the last and final word that was to usher his soul into the presence of his Creator; it was too much for him, and he fell back upon his coffin, apparently dead. The bandage was removed from his eyes, but reason had taken its flight, and he became a hopeless maniac. He was discharged from the army and sent home to his friends. His death had really been intended, but it was deemed necessary for the good order and discipline of the army to make an impression not only upon himself but the whole brigade; for that reason the forms of the execution were regularly gone through with in the presence of five regiments, and the reprieve arrived in good time, as it was intended. It was sought by this means to solemnly impress upon the whole assemblage of soldiers, the necessity of a strict observance of duty and obedience, under the penalty of an ignominious death.

ARE THEY ANY HAPPIER?—Why does everybody wish he was rich? When we were quite a child, we were told that a wish made at the moment when you beheld a star shoot (a common meteor appear and disappear) in the heavens, would always be realized. For many years afterward, we never held one of those phenomena at night, without instinctively wishing to be rich! And why? Are the rich people around and about us, any happier than their poorer neighbors? Have they less care on their minds, or less pain in their bodies? Have they fewer headaches, no dyspepsia, and a better appetite for their meals? Do their corns never venture to ache on account of their wealth? Do their teeth never ache like those of the more indigent? Are they exempt from any one of the ills that beset those who are sometimes pressed to find the wherewithal to settle that little, and to find bread and butter? Alas! no. Affliction, like death, furnishes a common level for us all. It will not do to

own a notion so unholy. As thinking that the rich by easy trips, May go to heaven, while the poor and lowly, Must work their passage as they do in ships."

HONEST LABOR.—Labor, honest labor, is right and beautiful. Activity is the ruling element of life, and its highest refreshment. Luxuries and conquest are the result of labor—we can imagine nothing without it. The noblest man of earth is he who puts his hands cheerfully and proudly to honest labor. Labor is a business and ordinance of God.—Suspend labor and where is the glory and pomp of earth—the fruits of the fields, and palaces and fashionings of matter for which men strive and war? Let the labor-seeker look around him, look at himself, and learn what are the trophies of toil. From the crown of his head to the sole of his foot, unless he is a Carib, made as the beast, he is the debtor and slave of toil. The labor which he scorns has tracked him into the stature and appearance of man. Where gets he his garments and equipage? Let labor answer. Labor makes music in the mine, in the furrow and at the forge.

PERNICIOUS HABITS.—Like flakes of snow that fall unperceived upon the earth, the seemingly unimportant events succeed one another. As the snow gathers together, so are our habits formed. No single flake that is added to the pile produces any sensible change; no single action creates, however it may exhibit a man's character; but as the avalanche down the mountain overwhelms the inhabitant and his habitation, so passion, acting upon the elements of mischief which pernicious habits have brought together by imperceptible accumulation, may overthrow the edifice of truth and virtue.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A party who were carousing on New Year's night at Enosburg, Vt., getting out of candles, despatched a boy ten years of age to a neighbor, nearly a mile distant for more, and to fortify him against the cold and the gale, half a tumbler of whiskey was given him. The poor boy lost his way and perished in the snow, while the revelers, says the Burlington Press, kept on their frolic till morning, when the disappearance of the boy becoming known to the neighbors, search was made and his body found.

GREAT NATIONAL DUTIES.—To protect its own life is the first. To husband its own resources is scarcely less imperative. National resources, are its staples, coin and labor.—These in hand, protected by National legislation, against all outside interference, that may abstract that which would in any way prove a detriment to us, and a benefit to one we are under no just obligations to befriend, we regard as our resources. These let the nation husband.

A crazy inmate of the Napa, Cal., jail, recently desired the sheriff to provide for his dinner a bottle of champagne, some fried potatoes and \$150.00.

HASTE TO THE WAR.

O, brothers, haste ye on,
Press forward to the fight,
Like your heroic sires,
Who bled on Bunker's height.
On to the contest march,
And in the strife engage;
Immortalize your names
On history's deathless page.
Press onward till you win
A conqueror's glorious name,
Or till your heart's blood shall
Your prided birthland stain.
Flows there not in your veins,
Those patriotic fires,
That to the conflict urge
Your brave and gallant sires?
Fight till the flag, triumphant,
O'er all our land shall wave—
Till slavery, with its fetters,
Lies buried in the grave.
Unfurled the glorious banner,
From the mountain to the sea,
Till every hill-side echoes
The anthem of the free.
Fear not the din of battle,
For an arm divine can save,
And will shield with kind protection,
The noble-hearted brave.
Prayers sincere shall attend you,
Along the untrodden way,
And in all our supplications
We'll for the absent pray.
Yes, to Jehovah's keeping,
We'll entrust each command,
And rejoice we can entrust you
To the care of such a friend.
Then hasten to the conflict,
For not alone you fight;
The God of armies, with you,
Will guide your steps aright.
Give us the sword for battle,
And what the glistening blade,
And fight till freedom echoes
From mountain and lengthened glade.
THREE RIVERS, Jan. 14, 1862. S. W. O.

THE SOLDIER'S DREAM.

It is the clear, misty hour of midnight. Clear and bright the full-orbed moon, looking out from a cloudless, azure sky, pours a flood of silvery light upon the encampment where tired soldiers are sleeping uneasily, each with his hand upon his bayonet, ready to repel, on the first cry of "To Arms!" the foe whose barbarous treatment of the wounded, dying and dead on that day without parallel in the history of warfare. For hours had they fought valiantly, contending with more than three times their number, who would not meet them openly, but skulking behind masked batteries and forest hedges, poured their deadly fire into the ranks of the Union men, who went forth to battle for our free institutions, for liberty, and to perpetuate the noblest government on which the sun ever shone. And the victory was on the side of the Union until near midnight, and although it finally terminated in a drawn battle, yet the events of the day proved the daring heroism of those who fought for the honor of the "Stars and Stripes."

Here and there are small groups of soldiers—too excited to woo the goddess of sleep—talking over the events of the past few days.

Upon a grassy slope, overlooking the calm waters of a noble stream, Herbert Wallace and William Field are sitting, and the latter, who is suffering from a flesh wound in the arm, half despondently says:

"The foe are far more stealthy than the uncivilized Indian, and sometimes I can but think they will yet devastate the fairest portion of our country."

"You are weary and weak from the loss of blood or you would never speak so despondently. Conquer us they never can! and let them attempt to lay waste our towns, and millions of freemen will come down upon them like an avalanche, forcing down upon their hiding places, and planting our flag upon every hill-top in the land!"

"But, then, we have traitors in our midst, in almost every town and city—and it is their covert movements that we need fear."

"True, there lies our great danger, but the day will soon dawn when they, too, shall receive their just deserts, and the punishment meted out to them will be commensurate to their deeds. For more than three-fourths of a century has the old ship Union moved on majestically, escaping every whirlpool, and now that she is manned by millions of valiant freemen, shall we yield her to treason? No, Heaven forbid it! Rather let us—"

"Nail to the mast her glorious flag,
Set every threadbare sail,
And give her to the God of storms,
The lightning and the gale!"

"Of what value is life if our free institutions are destroyed—if the Union cannot be preserved give me death!" And rising, Herbert Wallace, with a firm step and dignified bearing, walked near the outlines of the camp, and spreading his blanket upon the ground threw himself upon it.

But it was long ere soft slumber closed his eyes. Tossing aside his cap and throwing back the mass of brown hair from his broad brow, he lay thinking over the events of the day, while his keen, liquid blue eyes wandered over the calm sky above him. How vividly did those scenes pass in review before him. There was one whom all loved, and when mortally wounded, he took him tenderly up to bear him from the battle field, but he said: "Never mind me, Herbert, but don't let the Stars and Stripes go down," and the head drooped and the pallor of death overspread the face of the youth.

But the youthful hero was borne to a sheltered nook beside a purling stream, where a skillful surgeon dressed his wounds, and spoke hopefully of the future, for he could not tell him that his hours were numbered. But the faintness of his heart, and the fading tint of the sky, as he turned his eye upward, told him that he had fought his first and last battle, and that his country claimed his life as a sacrifice!

"Is our army still victorious?" he asked, as the loud booming of the cannon, followed by the clash of arms, and the shouts of "onward, brave boys!" fell upon his ear, and when answered affirmatively, he added, "Three o'clock—surely we'll hold out, and the victory will be ours!"

"O, it is glorious to die for one's country—to see our flag waving in triumph!"—and over his face there stole a heroic smile that lingered after the immortal spirit soared above that field of carnage and blood.

Then, too, the soldier remembered another

brave youth, who was keeping watch beside the wounded, and when called to surrender, replied, "I never surrender." And when the father, who, at the imminent risk of his own life, was bearing off the wounded, exclaimed, "Surrender, or you are lost," the brave son replied with a firm voice, "Father, I will never surrender to a rebel!"

And again he seems to hear the ringing shout of an officer, who, when his second horse was shot from under him, waving his hat, cried, "Three cheers for our flag! onward, brave boys!" and as he thought of the heroic deeds of that day, the weary soldier could not respond—he felt that victory would yet be theirs—that the old ship Union was safe. A dewy moisture dimmed the soldier's eyes as he thought of those who, amid the din of battle, closed their eyes in a dreamless sleep that knows no earthly waking, but those names would ever be a watchword for brave and noble deeds. No sound was heard save the measured tread of the sentinel and the murmuring of the distant cascade, soft and gentle as a fond mother's lullaby, and the soldier's "tired eyelids upon tired eyes" closed dreamingly.

Still the mind slumbers not, but, wandering far away, roams amid fond, familiar scenes, where, among the northern hills, hand in hand, a happy household band once roamed, but now were "severed far and wide, by mountain and stream and sea." Until that day death had not crossed the threshold of that home, but now the youngest and bravest had been snatched away by the relentless foe, yet he died saying it was glorious to die for one's own country. Now there stole into the soldier's heart pleasant memories of a quiet valley, blooming with summer verdure, where a voice, clear and sweet as the harpings upon an æolian lyre, had thrilled his manly heart, and where a bright smile made the world seem all glorious and joyous. Anon he sees another home, nestling beneath spreading foliage, where a young wife and mother, clasping her child of two years to her heart, is anxiously watching for tidings from the battle field—wishing, yet half dreading to hear—fearing lest she shall have been widowed, and her son made fatherless. She will know his voice, and repeating her name he sees a joyful smile flash across her features—he lives and she is happy. How real it all seems—and who can solve the mysterious wanderings of thoughts when slumber sits lightly upon the eyelids?

Away to the south he sees a dark cloud, not more than a hand-breadth, but gradually it rises higher and higher, becoming darker and more threatening, until the whole southern heaven is one mass of dense clouds, black as Erebus, through which there gleamed no ray of light. Suddenly from a thousand northern hills flames up brilliant beacon lights, casting their red glare far and wide, and flashing across that blackened southward there comes a threatening voice, bidding the nation defiance, saying that unless it yield to that dark mandate rapine and violence shall devastate the hills and valleys of the pleasant north-land. Now he listens for an answering tone; but deep silence reigns—no words of answer are returned—but see! millions of rays flash up from the north and west, flaming upward until the zenith is one flame of flashing, brilliant light. No resistance can stay the onward progress of that cloud of light; down the southern sky it rolls, and that dark mass, appalled, shrinks away to a mere speck and disappears in the far south-west. Once again he looks over the length and breadth of the land, and now he sees, floating in the breeze, from every hill and valley, both north and south, our glorious Star Spangled Banner, from which no star has disappeared, nor has its radiance been dimmed. Clear and mild the morning twilight stole over the camp; brightly shone the early sun upon the slumbering soldier, awakening him from pleasant dreams to the realities of active camp life.

"So it is a dream," the soldier said mentally, as springing to his feet he looked around him; "but it is a dream that will have its counterpart, for just as surely as yonder morning sun sheds its bright beams over mount and vale, so surely shall right and freedom prevail over error and treason. Liberty and Union are our watchwords, and before them oppression and rebellion must quail and fail—the victory will be ours—already I see the glimmering of its brilliant light, and ere long its shout will be echoed by millions of voices!"

A DASH AT THE "PECULIAR INSTITUTION."—Considerable excitement and not a few immodest expressions were elicited, last Monday, by the action of the patrol who perambulate the Avenue on horseback—a terror to all fast riders. On this occasion they made an onslaught upon the darkies who for some time past have luxuriated in the uniform of U. S. volunteers. How these articles of wearing apparel were obtained by the contrabands alluded to we have not inquired. The patrol rode up to each unfortunate "Sam" that made his appearance, and proceeded to divest him of each of the articles enumerated, save where the bare necessity of the case would not admit of such a procedure. Caps, vests and coats rapidly disappeared from "Sam's" body, and were deposited in the street at the feet of the horses.

"Take off your breeches!" we heard escape the lips of one of the patrol.

The darky grinned, then rolled his eyes, and then, with an astonished countenance, looked up into the face of the patrol.

"Massa," he said, "I aint got nuffin else on when I take dese off."

This was something of a puzzle to the guard on horseback, and so, not wishing to shock the modesty of the street, "Sam" was allowed to depart with his linen trousers.—Letter from Washington.

EATING AND DRINKING.—The first man, Adam, made a fool of himself, and cursed the whole human race, we are told, by eating.—The second head of the human race, Noah; among his first sins after the flood, was drunkenness. So it has continued ever since—drunkenness from Noah and gluttony from Adam, have not ceased to curse the world, and perhaps will not to the end.

By opening two opposite doors a draft of air is produced; so by the opening of two mouths in opposition to each other a breeze is quickly raised.

SALLY BROWN'S APPLE BEE.

AT WHICH OBEDIAH JENKINS EXPERIENCES SEVERAL AMUSING ADVENTURES.

HOOG HILL, GENEVARY THE 20.

MI DEER CIR—I hev jes kum in frum wun uv the trunins uv the Hum Gards, and set down in a grate hurte too tel you about the Appal Parin Be wich Sally Brown hadd lass fawl. I do this with grate difference, az its sort uv famile thing, and I dyslike to tell tails owt er skule. Butt az you waz so kind az to print mi lass letter, I feel under grate obersgashun to let you no awl that iz goin on in this rejun, and so I proceed imjeiate.

Wal, lass fawl, az I waz sain, Sally Brown scent owt invitashuns for ann Appal Be, and awl the yung foks far and near maid grate preparashuns to be thair at adly kandi. It waz the tork on Hoog Hill for a lile. I waz the boddie newt that Sally Brown always did thutes in hi stile. I got myself a pair uv bates, and a no pokit hankercher, wich I intendid to displa on the okashun, and jis before son down I went inter the bak parlor and put on mi fiksins. I tell you Mister eddytur, fur wunst I lookd az well az the bestest lookin man in toun. After gettin on mi standin kolar, mi yellor jaket and striped panterlones, there waznt a feller on Hoog Hill that kood hold a kandil to me. So I walked up to the lookin glass and sez I a kinder lo tone—"Obediah you ar a jintleman in evre scent uv the word—ye ar kon-siderable, ef knot moar; yis, er, you neednt be afeard uv the likeleest feller in toun, nor the haumsestest gal on Hoog Hill." So sain, I put on mi wite hat and tuk a bee line fur Sally Brown's.

When I arove at Mister Brown's, the Parin Be waz in ful operashun, and az I went in the hul kompani ariz and selootid me with "Howdew Korporal Jenkins!" and sech shakin uv hans, and sech an abundans er kongratulashuns I never resaved afore. You sez Mister eddytur, that I hed bin eletid Korporal Bi the kumpans uv Hum Gards under the da prevus, and it hed got owt afore I waz a ware uv it.

Wal, there waz a grate tyme at the Be. There waz Miss Susin Ginning, Polle Juniper, Jane Snider, Mag Hitecher and lots uv other gals from the naburhood, while on the mail side there waz Dick Thumper, Jon Besum, Ikahod Squeezur and several nimbir uv other chaps, drest in thare go-to-meetin close, and lookin as prim az so meny hakmetak trees.

"Korporal Jenkins," cryd Susin Ginnins, "kum and help me pair apples, wunt ye?" I notised that Sally Brown changd kuller at that invitashun, and I feared she mite bee a littil jellus of I hed helpd Susin, so I exquised myself az well az I kood, and parsed round to whare Sally set, and intermated, (in a lo tone) that I woud go inter the kichin and sea Ant Hannah, and then kum and giv hur a lift at the appal basket. Shee konsoidid, and I departid to the apparant regret uv the kumpans uv thare; no seemed to vi with icht other in shoim me attenthun.

Non Ant Hannah, az evre huddle cawls hur, iz Sally's muther, and I fownd her in the kichin hilin huld korn in a 5 paled kettil, fur the Parin Be. Shee waz mite glad to see me, addressid me az Korporal uv the Hum Gards, and tellin me I ort to feel proud uv the posishun. Mister Hezekiah Brown, hoo iz Ant Hannah's husband, and hed uv the famile, awso kongratulated me on the honor to wich I hed ariz, and hoped I mite sum da beepromotid to a Gienership.

Intermed to the Parin Be were soon, and with thare ade I affordid, Sally Brown's and Susin Ginnins' baskits waz emtid in a hurte. While the appals waz a parin, there waz "a feste of resun and a flo uv sole," az the peies sa. Putty soon Square Snider arove with his wife and too yer ole babee. Non the Square is wun uv the fustest familees on Hoog Hil, and az he had unle him marred just a yer, thare, wich meenes hee and his wife, felt az yung az anne boddie. Thare were resaved with grate eklat, to speek fashionabe, and the babee waz kisseed on most too deeth afore it got around the room.

Immedietel Ant Hannah and Hezekiah appeared with a pale uv huld korn and a pan uv milk, and the parin seased fur awhile. Thare waz a viciet rattil uv spoons and basins fur a minits that waz quite astonishin to the bee holder. Then we had a spel at appal parin, then moar milk and huld korn; then parin agane; then huld korn and milk, til it got to bee well on to ten o'clock, when the appals ware awl paird and the chills slied up about the room. Polle Juniper then propozed to pla snap up around the chimbley, and shee waz sekundid be sevirl number uv the partee, and soon thare commenced sech a runnin from room to room that the howse shuck az ef thare waz an airtquake.

Ikabul Squeezur in a rase arter Jerusha Karter maid sum feerful strides, and in the tussle to obtane a forfeit, wich meenes, koncedid speekin, to be a kis, hee vicietly stoned hiz parnterlones, makin a seus brech akros hiz eet uv lonner. Hee imjeiate fawd to hee il, and sat down to avoyd exprozin the axident. But Polle Juniper, hoo waz in ful tilt arter Jake Kolkumber, mised hur pokit hankercher, and seasing sumthin wite stick in owt under lize, thawt it mite bee the owt artikil. So without stoppin to ax lize to rize, shee seazed hold uv the end uv his shirt tale and giv a tremenjus jerk wich seent lize hedlong akros the floor, and actooelny rent hiz garments, from the seet to hiz shoulders, and deprivid him uv neerly half the kloth in hee wore keknt set purson.

The hul kumpans set up a tremenjus larf at sech a singlar axident, and Polle Juniper hid her fairs in her apron, while the other gurls put thare hans afore thare ies to prevent seain lize maik his wa owt er the howse, wich hee dert verre suddenly, and the lass seine uv him hee waz puttin akros Kurnel Dickin's pastur, humwerd bownd, like a streak er litten.

Square Snider koncluded hee woud leere arter this affare, az the babee waz gettin sleeeper; but the chile while runnin abowd hed loss sum uv its under close, wich koodent be fownd, and Ant Hannah inquired uv awl the femals of sum on ef hednt got the artikil fur a pokit hankercher. Sum uv them stak up thare noses at sech ann insinerwa-

shun, konsiderin it hilee impropur. So the subjek waz dropt, and the pia went on az ef nothin hed hapund. Jest then Liza An Pepper giv me the wink to ketch herr, and, az I allus maid it a roole nevir to bee outtrased or owtwinded, I poot arter herr with awl mi mite, noint that shee waz fleet uv foot, and wun uv the smatist madens in toun. Arownd the chimbley we went lize too blazin comes, mi note tales streamin bak in the breze like Jon Gilpin hoom I've seint in the pictur buk. While lize goin thru the kichin on the thair hete arownd the korse, mi neu bates overreched and wun on om projektid thrugh the yore krinerline uv Liza An, wich brot her too verre suddenli, and brot me down quite undignefidele. Liza's takin gin waz when I went down, and she caught hold uv the chirn handlin in the kornier to prevent falin, and over went a hul pale ful of creme on ter the floor, and awl over Liza's fairs and upper works.

Jon Besum, hoo waz just behind me, pursod hi Jane Snider, stept inter the creme and slipt up, goin hedlong under the bed in the neckst, room, smashing suthin that soundid like krokeri under the bed. Miss Snider follured suite, and went down in the creme. Dick Thumper, Mag Hitecher and harf a dozen moar kame rushin in arter icht other, stumblin inter the creme, and slipt down, til the hule partee waz pild on top uv wun an other a painn and rolin in the kontents uv the chirn.

Ant Hannah set up a tremenjus screme, and Hezekiah held up both hans in hooler horror. I waz the fust wun up, and sez I, meen in to bee thawt wittie, "this iz a nice (an ice) creme partee." Thare awl apreshiatid the joak, and kummensed cletin thereselves az fass az possibul.

This adventur broak up the playin, and we all konkluded to dri owerseelves and go hoom. Afore levein, howsumever, Ant Hannah insistid on parsin rownd the huld korn and milk agane, wich waz dewovered verroshusle til the 5 paled kettil waz neerle emte. In takin owt the remanes, Ant Hannah tuk up suthin that didnt look like huld korn.

"Murey on us!" cryd shee, "ef hear ant the babee's loss dierper at the bottom uv the huld korn!"

If hundrid pownd bum shill from a ten pownd Parrit gunn, hed explodid in the howse, the scentation koodent bin grater. Jane Snider suddnli loss hur apeteite, and so did the rest. Polle Juniper put her han to hur stummik, and Susin Ginnins sed shee felt sick. Jake sed hee thawt he'd go owt; so did sevirl nimbir uv others, and thare waz a gienrul brakun uv uv Sally Brown's Parin Be, afore shee cood apollogise fur the axident. Shee spok to me a momint behind the doar, afore I left, and I went hum feelin pretty well in mynd, butt I hevnt felt ezakly rite inside sense. Without extendin mi remarks on this okashun, I subskribe miself yeurs til deth.

OBEDIAH.

POSKRI—Ef you, Mister eddytur, lik "howdew," huld korn, I will send you an invitashun the neckst tyme Sally Brown haz ann Appal Be. Kontinierally Yeurs, O. J.

AN IDEA OF THE STARS.

We have frequently thought that but one man ever fully realized the size of the United States; and that was the man who in 1850 and 1851 went from Maine to California with an ox team. If it requires so much exertion to understand the meaning of three thousand miles, how utterly impossible must it be to form any conception of one hundred and ninety-two thousand! And yet this is the distance through which a ray of light moves in a single second of time.

Directly in line, between us and the great nebula in Orion, are four stars, entirely invisible to the naked eye, and called, from the geometric figure which they form, the Trapezium. Now since the ray of light which entered our eye from those stars started forth into space, children have been born, have slowly grown to manhood, have moved through the varied scenes of life, have lived to old age, and died; they have been succeeded by their children; their grand-children, their great-grand-children, through many generations; and still this ray of light was speeding ever onward in its straight course, till at last, at twenty minutes past nine o'clock, in the evening of March 1, 1861, it darted thro' the great lenses of the telescope, and its long journey was ended. The more the mind dwells upon the subject the larger will be our ideas of the distance required for the passage of light through such length of time, and with such velocity. And yet this distance is inconceivable in comparison with that which separates us from the nebula. When the light by which we saw the great nebula in Orion had arrived at the Trapezium, or the outermost stars of our stellar system, its course was nearly completed. Its swift light had continued through the growth and decay of empires—before the pyramids were built—probably long before the human race was created. Sir William Herschel estimated that some of the nebulae which were faintly visible by the aid of his great reflector were so remote, that light in coming from them to us would occupy two millions of years.

The number of the stars in the system to which our sun belongs is beyond the power of computation, and those in some of the nebulae are probably more numerous still.—The numbers of the nebula themselves which we can see increase regularly with the power of our telescopes, and how many of these vast groups of stars there may be in the whole universe no astronomer presumes to conjecture.

When I consider the heavens, the work of Thy fingers, the moon and the stars which Thou hast ordained, what is man, that Thou art mindful of him?"—Scientific American.

READY FOR A BARGAIN.—A charcoal pedlar, who was taken off his cart near Newburyport the other day in an insensible state, and apparently dead from cold, on being thawed out at a neighboring house, says the Newburyport Herald, opened his eyes, and with a confused look, asked if anybody wanted to buy charcoal. That was probably the last thought in his mind before he lost consciousness, and coming to himself he commenced just where he left off, and was ready for a bargain.

VERDICT OF A JURY OF BOYS.

When Dr. Nathaniel Prentice taught school at Roxbury, he was very much a favorite, but his patience would get very much exhausted by the infractions of the school rules by the scholars. On one occasion, in rather a wrathful way, he threatened to punish with six blows of a ferule, the first boy detected in whispering, and appointed some detectors. Shortly after one of the detectors shouted:

"Master, John Zeigler is whispering." John was called up and asked if it was a fact. John, by the way, was a favorite with both teacher and schoolmates.

"Yes," answered John, "I was not aware what I was about. I was intent on working out a sum, and requested the one who sat next to me to reach me the arithmetic that contained the rule I wished to see." The Doctor regretted his hasty threat, but told John that he could not suffer him to whisper and escape the punishment, and he continued:

"I wish I could avoid it, and cannot without a forfeiture of my word, and the consequent loss of my authority. 'I will,' he continued, 'leave it to any three scholars you may choose, to say whether or not I omit the punishment.'"

John said he was agreed to that, and immediately called out G. S., T. D., and D. P. The Doctor told them to return a verdict, which they soon did, after consultation, as follows:

"The master's word must not be broken. John must receive the threatened six blows of the ferule; but they must be inflicted on voluntary proxies; and we, the arbitrators, will share the punishment by receiving each of us two blows."

John, who had listened to the verdict, stepped up to the Doctor, and with outstretched hand, exclaimed:

"Master, here is my hand. They shan't be struck a blow. I will receive the punishment."

The Doctor, under pretense of wiping his face, shielded his eyes, telling the boys to go to their seats and he would think about it. I believe he did think about it to his dying day, but the punishment was never inflicted.

A MODEL BODY GUARD.

"Brick" Pomeroy, of the LaCrosse, Wis., Democrat, was invited to assist in forming a body-guard for President Lincoln, and after due consideration, decided to "go in" provided the following basis could be adopted and rigidly adhered to throughout the war:

The company shall be entirely composed of Colonels, who shall draw pay and rations in advance.

Each man shall have a commission, two servants and white kids.

Each man shall be mounted in a covered buggy drawn by two white stallions.

Under the seat of each buggy shall be a cupboard containing cold chicken, pounded ice and champagne, a fa member of Congress, and a silver tureen at Bull Run.

Each man shall have plenty of cards and red chips to play poker with.

The only side arms, to be opera glasses, champagne glasses and gold-headed canes.

The duty of the company shall be to take observations of battle, and on no account shall it be allowed to approach nearer than within ten miles of the seat of war.

Behind each buggy shall be an ambulance, so arranged as to be converted into a first class boarding house in the day time, and a sumptuous sleeping and dressing room at night.

The regimental band must be composed of pianos and guitars, played by young ladies, who shall never play quickstep except in cases of retreat.

Reveille shall not be sounded till late breakfast time, and not then if any one of the regiment has a headache.

In case of a forced march into an enemy's country, two miles a week shall be the maximum, and no marches shall be made except the country abound in game, or if any of the regiment object.

Kid gloves, gold tooth picks, cologne, hair dressing, silk underclothes, cosmetics, and all other notions, to be furnished by the Government.

Each member of the regiment shall be allowed a reporter for some New York paper, who shall draw a salary of two hundred dollars a week for puffs from the "incidental" fund.

Every member shall be in command, and when one is promoted all are to be.

Commissions never to be revoked.

A FLAMING SERMON.—A "whang doodle" preacher wound up a flaming sermon with this magnificent peroration:

"My brethren and sisters! ef a man's full of religion you can't hurt him. There were the three Arabian children; they put 'em in a fiery furnace, hetted seven times hotter than it could be het, and it didn't singe a har on their heads! And there waz John the Evangeler; they put him—and whar do you think they put him? Why into a caldron of bilin' fat, and biled him all night, and it didn't faze his shell! And there waz Dan'l; they put him into a lion's den—and what, my fellow travelers and respected auditories, do you think they put him in a lion's den for? Why, for prayin' three times a day. Don't be alarmed, brethren and sisters! I don't think any of you will ever get into a lion's den!"

A HARD SENTIMENT.—At a festival on some occasion among the soldiers in Missouri, one of them from Adrain, offered the following extravagant sentiment, which is printed in a Missouri paper, from which we copy—

"Jeff Davis—May he be sent aloft in an open boat without compass or rudder; may that boat and contents be swallowed by a whale, the whale in the devil's belly, and the devil in hell, the door locked and key lost, and further may he be chained in the southwest corner of hell, and a northwest wind blow ashes in his face to all eternity."

Most persons have a mortal antipathy to a snake, and yet he is said to be a very charming animal.

A rash young man in this town has threatened to apply the Maine liquor law to his sweetheart, she intoxicates him so.

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, JAN. 25, 1862.

The news of the rendition of Mason and Slidell has reached England, giving a rise to consols. British subjects appear to be highly gratified at the surrender, though some of the newspapers growl at the way it was done.

The Committee of Ways and Means have reported a bill in Congress providing for the issue of \$100,000,000 in U. S. demand notes, of no less denomination than \$5, which shall be received as legal tender in payment for public and private debts in all the States, and be convertible into U. S. six per cent. bonds.

We have news by way of Norfolk that the Burnside expedition is inside of Pamlico Sound, and that an attack was expected on Newbern, from which place women and children were fleeing. One hundred vessels are reported in the Sound, and 25 large transports outside. We shall soon hear of a fight in that vicinity if these reports are true.

Economy and Taxation.

The near prospect of a large war tax begins to alarm the country, and suggest individual expedients of economy. But as a general thing people are not apt to stop the large leaks first. A man with a family will cut off his tea and coffee and continue to smoke cigars and chew tobacco, spending twice as much in this way as a liberal use of the first would cost. Another continues to purchase nick-nacks for his children, but stops his newspaper, which does not cost him half as much, while it saves him every year. The toys and candies gratify a momentary desire, while the intellectual food furnished by his family paper is a school to them, and a source of permanent enjoyment.

In the article of dress we have been the most extravagant, taxing ourselves voluntarily one hundred and fifty millions of dollars a year. Enough to pay the whole tax of the war. The larger portion of these superfluities in dress has been worn by our wives and daughters. They have worn costly silks when they should have worn delaines; and delaines when they should have worn calico. That curse known as "fashion" has made us the most extravagant people in the world, and the manufacturers of the old world have found here their best market. We have patronized foreign goods to the exclusion of domestic articles, till we find ourselves brought on a sudden to a point where a radical change must be effected or we shall become a nation of insolvents. The "nothing to wear" mania must be discarded, and ladies who have been in the habit of buying from a dozen to twenty dresses a year must come down to six, and those who have had only six must retrench to three. Three or four new bonnets should give place to two or one, and other articles in like proportion. With the other sex a corresponding economy should prevail. Four suits in a year should give place to one or two; three or four hats to one, and so on in the calendar. The expensive quality of goods should be set aside for a durable and cheaper kind, while jewels and articles of mere show may with convenience be dispensed with. Like the Queen who spun flax to set her subjects an example of industry, the President of the United States, the Governors of States, and others in high position should set an example of economy to the mass of people, who are sure to follow in their wake. What has been spent in extravagance must now be spent in taxation to support the Government. We must teach ourselves to save—save everything that costs or will bring money; we must establish habits of economy in every household; in town, city, State and national affairs, till this rebellion is put down and the sun of prosperity again shines upon us.

An Interesting Controversy.

The legislature having called upon Governor Andrew for the correspondence between him, Gen. Butler and the War Department, in relation to the Butler Brigade, said correspondence has been produced, making eighty pages of printed matter. The difficulty arose in authorizing Gen. Butler to recruit in Massachusetts, before Gov. Andrew had forwarded all the troops which the Government had called for. The ground belonged to the Governor, and he promised to aid Butler when he had filled the requisition from the War Department. The secretary of war prolonged the controversy by a course of duplicity not creditable to his position, or an honest man. He would order Butler to do one thing and the Governor to do another of a contradictory nature, taxing the patience of the executive and stirring up strife in the military circles of the Commonwealth. The Governor refused to officer Butler's regiments, alleging that some of the candidates were unfit for the places. In this connection a scandalous affair between Col. Wyman and Mrs. Brennan comes in with its unpleasant odor. The Governor has law on his side, showing that he has acted honestly and in good faith, while he has been repeatedly trifled with and perplexed by Secretary Cameron. The men enlisted into Gen. Butler's division are not legally entitled to State aid for their families, yet the Governor recommends extending aid to them, showing the honesty of his purpose, which the legislature will second by enacting a law to reach their case. The controversy between the Governor and General Butler was ended by the War Department commissioning the officers in his regiments and taking them out of the Commonwealth.

P. S.—Since the above was in type Gov. Andrew has vetoed a bill extending State aid to volunteers in Butler's division. This being contrary to the recommendation in the Governor's message, excites great surprise and exhibits an inconsistency which can hardly be accounted for.

Russell, the London Times correspondent, has recovered from his recent indisposition.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

A VICTORY IN KENTUCKY.

On Sunday last the rebel General Zollicoffer marched out of his entrenchments and attacked Gen. Schoeff, at Somerset, in his camp. The battle continued all day, resulting in a general rout of the rebels. Gen. Zollicoffer was mortally wounded, and his men took shelter in their strong fortifications on the Cumberland river. Next day they were assailed by Generals Schoeff and Thomas, their works carried, and all their arms, ammunition, horses, &c., captured. Gen. Zollicoffer was found in a wagon, fatally wounded. The rebels fled in all directions, many escaping across the river in boats and barges which have fallen into possession of our troops. The precise details of the numbers engaged are not known, though the rebel force seems to have been not far from 15,000 men, and that of the United States probably exceeded 20,000. The loss is said to be heavy on both sides. The great point gained is that the way is opened for the advance of our troops into Eastern Tennessee, where their presence has been long needed.

OTHER NEWS.

The Federal troops stationed at Romney, Western Virginia, made a hasty retreat from that place on the night of the 14th inst. Some of the companies were compelled to destroy a portion of their tents for the want of transportation, and a considerable quantity of provisions, such as bacon, &c., was destroyed for the same reason. They left the place about six o'clock on Friday evening, and reached Patterson's creek, a place on the Potomac, about 15 miles north of Romney, on Saturday morning about 5 o'clock.

The Wheeling Intelligencer states that, upon learning that the rebels were advancing upon Romney, General Landor, fearing a flank movement, fell back toward Cumberland on Friday afternoon, having previously telegraphed for reinforcements, which were ordered in large numbers. It was subsequently ascertained that Jackson, the rebel commander, had turned back and gone in the direction of Winchester.

The roads south of the Potomac are again in a horrible condition. The army again have much difficulty in reaching some of the encampments.

The expedition which left Cairo and Paducah a few days ago, turns out to be nothing more than a reconnaissance around Columbus. The troops are on their way back to their former quarters.

It is now said that Gen. Sherman simply obeyed orders in not advancing immediately into the interior on landing at Port Royal. It was the purpose of Government to make a permanent and impregnable base of operations about Beaufort.

A force of 1500 Texans, at latest accounts, was marching upon Fort Craig, in New Mexico, but the fort was prepared for them. The Governor of the territory had ordered out the militia to protect Santa Fe.

It is reported that the Burnside expedition had taken two rebel regiments at Roanoke Island.

In the battle at Somerset, Ky., on Sunday and Monday last, our troops captured eight six-pounders and two Parrot guns, with caissons filled with ammunition, about 100 four horse wagons, and upwards of 1200 horses and mules. Several boxes of arms which had never been opened, and from 500 to 1000 muskets, mostly with flint locks but in good order, subsistence stores enough to serve the entire command for three days, also a large amount of hospital stores. Our loss was 39 killed and 127 wounded. Among the wounded were Col. McCook of the 9th Ohio Regiment, commanding a brigade, and his aid, Lieut. Burt, of the 18th United States Infantry. The loss of the rebels was Zollicoffer, and 114 others killed and buried, 116 wounded, and 45 prisoners not wounded, five of whom are surgeons, and Lieut. Col. Carter of the 17th Tennessee regiment.

The second bombardment of Fort Pickens, on the 1st, lasted all day, hurting nobody, but wasting a large amount of ammunition. Several buildings were burned in the navy yard by shells from Pickens.

All accounts agree in the statement that the rebel army is thoroughly demoralized.

SINGULAR ICE AVALANCHE.—The Montreal Herald gives an account of an ice avalanche upon the Lower Machine Road on Monday last. The recent gales disturbed the ice, which rose in mountains and precipitated upon the roads, rolled over the land and threatened to destroy the houses. In some cases the ice was shot over the road into the fields across, for a distance of a quarter of a mile, sweeping everything in the shape of a fence before it. A number of horses were injured, and many families narrowly escaped being crushed to death or drowned.

ORDERS HIS OWN GRAVE CLOTHES.—Last week a merchant of this city, in the prime of life, and apparently in a perfectly healthy condition, called upon a tailor and was measured for a suit of clothes, to be sent home on Saturday night. They were received at the time appointed, but in the meantime the merchant had suddenly sickened with brain fever, and died, and the new suit was used for the purpose of clothing the body for the grave. —*Boston Traveller.*

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF GOVERNMENT HORSES.—A large number of horses for our troops at the South have died on the passage. Ship George Green, from Boston for Ship Island, had lost seventeen when she left Key West, December 27th, and we are informed that the Kingfisher, from Boston, lost upwards of sixty, or nearly half the number on board.

SLANDEROUS TONGUES SHOULD TAKE WARNING.—In the Superior Court at East Cambridge, the jury in a suit for slander, wherein Jeremiah Pratt and his wife were plaintiffs and Robert Fletcher the defendant, the jury returned a sealed verdict, assessing damages \$2000. The alleged slander effected the moral character of Mrs. Pratt.

REN, BUT NOT "REN TROUPOU."—A chap advertised in the Utica papers a sword exhibition, in which he promised to let the audience "run him through" *ad libitum*, with any number of sharp instruments. But the shrewd scamp, instead of waiting to be hacked by curious sight-seers, "cut" the audience, the hall proprietors and printers, in the most scientific manner, by sloping with the proceeds.

RETURNED.—Gen. Scott's coachman, whose capture by the rebels, after the battle of Bull Run, was believed to be with his own consent, has returned among the exchanged prisoners. He says that he made every effort to escape, and did escape once, but was recaptured.

Tax on Newspapers.

Mr. Colfax favors a bill putting a tax upon newspapers, whether carried in the mail or outside. The first no one objects to, but the latter is considered unfair and unjust. As well might every article of express matter or baggage be taxed. The abolition of the franking privilege, by which newspapers and magazines now exchange free, and all papers sent anywhere in the country are exempt from postage, will be quite a tax upon the newspaper press. It has been further suggested that every paper should be taxed in the same way the papers in England formerly were. This would be an outrage too grievous to be borne. It would have the effect to kill three-fourths of the papers in the country and delay the wheels of intellectual progress for half a century. We would not like to be a member of Congress to vote for such a bill. The ghosts of a thousand deceased newspapers would haunt us night and day through life. There is probably no business so precarious, none so risky, none requiring so hard work for so small pay, as the publication of a newspaper. The present war has already killed hundreds of them, while hundreds of others are struggling to keep from sinking. A tax now, such as Mr. Colfax proposes, would be the last weight upon the camel's back, already breaking with severe burden. Newspaper property should be taxed like all other property and no more. Just and equal taxation cannot be complained of, but partial taxation, like what is proposed, will bring down such a storm of indignation as the Government never felt before. The press should speak out upon the subject while it is before Congress.

That the full extent of the franking privilege may be understood, we epitomize its chief features. First, the President and Vice President and their living predecessors have the privilege as regulated by former laws. Secondly, it belongs to the members of both houses of Congress, from thirty days before their official term begins to the December following it; and to the Clerk of the Senate and the House Secretary during official terms. Thirdly, Governors may send free to other Governors the public documents of their respective States. Fourthly, the privilege of sending and receiving free mail matter on "official business" only is granted to the Heads of all the Departments and their chief assistants. Fifthly, a like privilege is extended to deputy postmasters, with no restriction to official business where the office compensation is not above \$200 a year. Sixthly, exchange papers and magazines between editors pass free. Newspaper bills and receipts, enclosed in publications, go free. And weekly newspapers may be sent free within the country where they are published.

The Bible in School.

Ever since public schools have been kept in the Puritanical State of Massachusetts, the Bible has been read in them; and it within a few years everybody had supposed that the effect was good. The good seed sown by the practice has no doubt laid the foundation for many an upright Christian character, and perpetuated those sterling virtues which our forefathers possessed. During the whole history of our common school system we have never found that the reading of the Bible daily by scholars, has produced the least injury. It has favored no sectarianism, nor been used in any way to propagate the tenets of any denomination. It has been read, and from the divine examples of Christ, the Christian teachings of Paul, and the model excellence of language employed, the scholar has been left to draw his own inferences. So deeply impressed have the people of the Commonwealth, been in the excellence of the practice, that a law requiring the daily reading of the Bible in school met with almost universal favor. We are now sorry to notice an attempt to repeal the law by the legislature. The question has been debated in the Senate, and a bill repealing the old law was passed to be engrossed, then reconsidered and several amendments made, when it was laid on the table to be printed. The amendments require that the Bible shall be read daily in school, but not by any scholar who shall declare he has conscientious scruples against reading from the common English version. Such a provision would be the entering wedge to drive the Bible wholly out of school, for in any district where Catholic children attend, "conscientious scruples" would at once be declared; and when a portion of the scholars refused to read the Bible on such pretexts the effect would most surely be seen among the rest.

P. S. A bill with the above provisions has passed the Senate, but will probably be slaughtered in the House.

AS WE SUPPOSED.—The Toronto Globe asserts that "the Canadian people do not sympathize with the South, and are not anxious for war with the North. They have been recklessly belied by the Ministerial press to serve partisan purposes."

LIGHTNING IN A SNOW STORM.—During a snow storm at Storeytown, Somerset county, and Connamague, Cambria county, Penn., on Wednesday of last week, there were vivid flashes of lightning, accompanied by the roar of thunder at intervals.

A board of officers are testing the merits of a bullet proof vest at Washington. The vest resists pistol balls fired at fourteen paces, and it is to be further tested with Springfield rifles.

HUNG HIMSELF.—Hon. Arad Stebbins of Bradford, Vt., hung himself in his barn on the 12th inst. He had been in low spirits and out of health for some time previous to his suicide.

SHOWERS OF DUST.—During the late eruption of Vesuvius the people for miles around had to use umbrellas to ward off the showers of dust which fell, reaching far beyond Capri and Salerno.

A whirlpool, some three hundred and sixty feet in diameter, has been formed in the sea near Terre del Greco, by the late eruption of Vesuvius.

The work of building the "Temple of the Lord," at Great Salt Lake City, suspended by the crisis of '68, has been resumed.

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

The weather from Friday of last week to Wednesday night of this, was made up of rain, hail, snow and ice, but it cleared off Thursday morning with a bracing air and a bright sky. The sleighing is excellent, having a foundation so solid that it ought to last till the first of April.

Mr. Tripp, a Fall River editor, got tripped up by a pocket book dropper in New York last week, losing \$11, and getting an old wallet full of brown paper. Don't he read the papers?

A new horse disease has broken out in Rhode Island, the animals dying a short time after being taken. It is a sort of diptheria.

A physician, who practices medicine and some other things in New York, was cowed a short time since by a gentleman whose wife the doctor attempted to kiss, against her will, on a professional visit to the house.

The Richmond Enquirer says that Gen. McClellan holds Beauregard's army as if in a vice. That is so. The whole rebel army is in a vice so wicked that it cannot be forgiven.

John Tyler, the treacherous Virginian who proved recreant to his party when accidentally placed in the Presidential chair, and a traitor to his country in its hour of peril, is dead. We hope he is better off out of this world than in it, and we know the world is better off now he is out of it.

Cotton was in bloom near New Orleans on the 1st of January.

In some of the Western States it now requires four bushels of corn to buy one pound of tea.

An exchange suggests the propriety of placing a war tax on erinoline. That would swell the revenue enormously, but it might get the nation into a feminine war more troublesome than the rebellion.

Southern papers are complaining bitterly of the frauds practiced upon their Government. How can they expect anything else, when that Government is a fraud and its officers are cheating knaves?

The vast quantities of ice which have floated down the Mississippi river are supposed to have damaged the rebel torpedoes so as to render them useless for any blowing-up purposes.

None.

The first sure symptoms of a mind in health, is rest at heart, and pleasure found at home.

Queen Victoria is the second widow who has reigned over the British empire. Matilda, daughter of Henry I., was the first. She was twice married.

A female infant was found in Moon Street Church, Boston, a few mornings ago, where it had been left purposely by its mother at an evening meeting the night previous. No doubt there was "crying in the synagogue" that night.

The Nashville Courier says that Gen. Floyd, the "warrior of Western Virginia," looks the hero from head to foot. He is certainly a hero of the "foot," as his rapid retreats from Western Virginia prove that he can run as fast as any other coward.

The present war has proved that rowdies and bullies make the poorest soldiers. The quiet and orderly portion of community prove to be more courageous and the best fighters.

After the Bull Run affair, was lost by the affair at Santa Rosa, where Wilson's regiment retreated, though a few companies of other soldiers from the fort dispersed rebels four times their number.

British officers who have just arrived in Canada state that they were treated better in the United States than in the Queen's dominions.

At Nebraska City pork is selling at \$1.50 per hundred, store pay at that.

At Fairbault, Minn., mercury recently went down to 40 below zero. What a comfortable place for white bears and polar foxes.

Richmond papers complain that the season is cold and "bitter" for the rebel army. They should bear in mind that the weather is but one of the "bitters" in store for them.

The Charleston Courier suggests that planters should devote to cotton the coming season only one-fourth of their land.

The full gayeties of winter are upon us. The sleighing is prime, and the lads and lasses are enjoying it extensively.

Bells are ringing all the day. Money spent and thrown away. There always is the devil to pay. When we go out sleighing.

The infant daughter of the late Col. Sam. Colt of Hartford, died on Monday. The only remaining child is a little boy 4 years of age.

Obadiah Jenkins gives what he would call a "larfable" account of "Sally Brown's Apple Bee" on the outside of this paper.

The Richmond Examiner states that five hundred and forty Confederate soldiers have been buried in one cemetery of that city.

AN ANSWERED PRAYER.—Last evening, about 9 o'clock, seven detective police officers proceeded to a disorderly house in Mercer street and arrested the madame of the establishment and five girls, all under 16 years of age. A ludicrous scene took place in the parlor. The genius who presided at the piano, placing his form in a kneeling posture, exclaimed:—"Officers, for God's sake spare me the disgrace of arrest. I am a member in an up-town church, and get a salary as organist." Of course the detective could not withstand such a prayer, and answered it favorably. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE BALTIMORE REBELLION.—The rebellion in Baltimore, in April last, cost the sum of \$500,000, which was appropriated by the city. Among the items brought to light is turpentine for burning bridges, and refreshments for the men employed at the business. No doubt exists that the appropriation was made for the purpose of capturing Washington.

AN AGREEABLE PLACE TO LIVE IN.—Sicily must be an agreeable place for timid travelers, if we may believe the Corriere Siciliano, which declares that the bandits rob and kill with perfect impunity, and the robbed or wounded dare not inform the authorities, for fear of having their wives, children and all their families assassinated in revenge. In one locality ninety-six homicides are recorded as having taken place in a very short time.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

ENFIELD.—Erskine Butler of Enfield has been appointed postmaster at that place, in room of Mr. Merriam, removed.

SCHOOL MEETING.—A school meeting will be held at the new school house in the depot district next Monday evening.

We would call attention to the lecture of Mr. Charles L. Baleb, advertised in this paper. It promises to be a highly interesting one.

LUCKY FISHERMEN.—A party of fishermen from Lowell caught 75 lbs. of pickerel from Corbett's Pond, in Wilbraham, on the 10th. The ponds in that town are said to be full of fish.

SLEIGH RIDE.—Twenty-eight couple from Stafford visited Palmer on Wednesday for a sleigh ride, stopping at the Antique House, where they appeared to enjoy themselves in a lively and agreeable way.

A FORGER ARRESTED.—F. H. Kirk, lately in the business of daguerreotyping faces at Belchertown, has been arrested, charged with forging the names of R. A. White of Belchertown and S. J. Bullock of Palmer, to a note of \$150, given to Sheriff Longley last August.

A RUNAWAY.—Last Saturday a young horse, driven by Capt. Jonathan Cooley, took flight at the cars while crossing the railroad bridge, and ran through a portion of Main street as though Old Nick was after him. He brought up in front of the Journal office, having run against a horse and sleigh, breaking a pair of shafts, but hurting nobody.

POLICE DOINGS.—Liquor, DRUNKENNESS, MISCHIEF, &c.—Before Justice Allen.—On the 5th John Sullivan, an ascending State pauper, was sentenced to the House of Correction for three months.

On the 7th John Hennefin, of Duckville, for drunkenness, was sent to the House of Correction for two months. The same day, Julia Lynch, of the same place, was arraigned for selling liquor, and the case continued.

On the 16th Wm. F. Felton, of Wales, was fined \$4 and costs, \$17 46 in all, for drunkenness, from which he appealed.

On the 17th Wm. Foskitt, of Wales, paid \$10 56 for the same offense.

On the 21st Willard Greene of Wales, for throwing a stone through the window of Abraham Stone's house, of Brimfield, was sent to the House of Correction for two months.

EXHIBITION IN THORNHURST.—A musical and dramatic entertainment was given by the Thornhurst Division, Sons of Temperance, at their hall, on Wednesday evening, to a large and select audience. The dramas, declamations and singing were performed in a most creditable manner, and well sustained the high reputation of the Division. Among the efforts most pleasing to the audience were the declamations by E. N. Montague, song "What are the Wild Waves Saying?" by Misses Ayres and Barnes, and the amusing farce "B. B. or the Becenia Boy," by H. K. Packard and others. The comedy "Secession," was given with good effect, and the characters taken by Messrs. Foster, Stever, Hitchcock, Gould and other agents, and Misses Beards, Francis, McElwain, Hitchcock and Collins, were admirably sustained. The affair was a decided success, pecuniary as well as literary.

MONOMONISM IN MONSON!—A MAN LIVES WITH TWO WOMEN FIVE YEARS AND HAS CHILDREN BY BOTH OF THEM.—On Friday last week, Merriek C. Mumford, of Monson, was arraigned before Justice Allen, of this place, for adultery with Mercy J. Thomas, a girl about 25 years of age, and a sister of the wife of Mumford. The story of the girl reveals a sad case of family morals through five or six years. The parties originally hailed from Troy, Vt., but have lived mostly in Monson for several years past. The wife usually worked in the mill and the girl kept house. Four and a half years ago the girl gave birth to a child, which she declared belonged to an acquaintance of hers, whom none of the family knew. The child was taken into the family, and has since been supported by Mumford. Last fall the parties moved to Chicopee, where the girl again found herself in a family way. The wife had become suspicious of her husband and sister, and it would not do to bring another child into the family in the way the other had come. So Mumford proposed an elopement. The girl left home to meet him at a certain time and a certain place. The husband also left home, but it seems did not meet the girl according to agreement. The wife, finding herself deserted, moved back to Monson with her family of four children, and engaged work in the mill. Her husband soon returned, stating that her sister had gone off and he believed her to be a bad woman. Last week the girl, finding herself disappointed in not meeting Mumford, returned also, and on learning what he had told his wife, at once confessed to her the full particulars of her husband's guilt and her own shame. She stated that her little girl and the infant to which she would soon give birth, were both the children of Mumford, and that for several years, when he and his wife had slept in separate beds, he was in the habit of sharing hers. The wife immediately preferred a complaint against her husband, and he was arraigned as above. He was ordered to give bail in the sum of \$800, and for want thereof was committed to await trial. On the first of the week, the girl, having no home or friends to aid her, was taken to the Monson State Almshouse.

SOUTH WILBRAHAM.—Mr. Editor:—Our village is remarkably quiet this evening, as almost everybody who could has gone to the great city of Springfield to hear the lecture of Mr. Gough. If other towns in the vicinity contribute equally I am sure the City Hall will be filled. Hope there will not be so many "sore heads" as there were on the return from hearing Wendell Phillips last week. The ladies of the Congregational society gave a festival at their church on Friday, the 17th inst. The day being unpleasant prevented quite a number from being present; however, a large company gathered, among whom I noticed quite a number from the Methodist as well as the Congregational society of East Longmeadow, adding much to the festivities of the occasion. Revs. Mr. Peabody and Mitchell, of E. Longmeadow, made speeches, as did Revs. Mr. Brewster and Whitehill of this village; also

Rev. Mr. Orcutt of Somers, who was remarkably happy in his adaptiveness to the occasion, and proved, to all present, "him a man of good common sense." About one hundred partook of a substantial supper provided for the occasion. The society realized in gross about \$150. Considering the weather, I understand they were quite satisfied with the result of their efforts. The best of feeling apparently exists between this society and their pastor, both having full confidence in each other, and it is hoped great blessings are in store for this once distracted but now united, happy and prosperous people. —*Observer.*

A MINISTER "SUSPENDED."—Rev. Silas Piper of the New England Conference, has been suspended from the ministry till the ensuing annual conference, by the unanimous decision of a regular committee of ministers belonging to the conference. —*Zion's Herald.*

The meeting of the committee of ministers above referred to, was held at Wales two weeks ago, and although Mr. Piper was duly notified of the time and place, he failed to appear; but the evidence produced, it is said, was so overwhelming, that the clergymen were fully justified in the result of their deliberation. The Rev. gentleman was charged with having been scandalously intimate with a sister in the church at Wales, for several years. He formerly preached in Wales, but recently in Ware, leaving the latter place last summer rather abruptly after a discovery of his conduct had been made. The church refused to pay him, and he brought suit to recover, but the courts decided against him. He appears to be one of the wolves in sheep's clothing which we read about.

SCANDAL IN WASHINGTON.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald reports the following:

Yesterday an affair of crime occurred at the corner of Thirteenth and F. streets, which occasioned considerable excitement. The wife of a Massachusetts officer, boarding in the neighborhood, had discovered an amatory correspondence between her husband and a married lady residing at the scene of the denouement, and yesterday watched him entering the house, into which she followed, but was ejected by her husband and the lady of the house. In her rage she assailed the windows with bricks and paving stones, and finally used a ladder, which she found convenient as a battering-ram, to beat in the door. Upon being remonstrated with by the bystanders, she exclaimed, "I am a Massachusetts woman, and will not submit to have my husband taken from me by a Louisiana prostitute." She was arrested, but immediately released, as no one appeared to make any charge against her. During the transaction, the husband of the lady occupant of the premises came home, but could not gain admission to his house.

A CENSURE TRICK OF THE ESSENT.—A statement of the rebels is reported in a letter from a soldier of the Thirty-eighth New York Regiment:

"On New Year's Day, the Thirty-eighth was out on picket duty at Fontonia. The out-post saw a man coming towards the line with a wagon in which he had a barrel of whiskey. Drivinq up, he invited the men to drink; but they 'smelt a mice,' and arrested him, when it was found that the whiskey was drugged, and that the man had with him twelve pairs of handcuffs. He intended to get the men drunk, then slip handcuffs upon them, throw them into the wagon, and take them off. Several men have disappeared from the post lately."

A THOUSAND CHINESE DROWNED.—The California journals, in giving an account of the late disastrous floods with which they have been visited, state that the Chinese have been very great sufferers. No less than forty-five Chinamen were carried away in their cabins at Oregon Bar, in Placer county. The Chinese-Hong in San Francisco have since received letters from the interior of the State to the effect that during the late freshet near one thousand Chinamen were washed off from Long Bar and vicinity on the Yuba, and drowned. It appears that the poor fellows remained in their cabins on the bar, as they had done during previous floods, until the raging waters rose about them and rendered their escape impossible.

THE WAY GOVERNMENT IS CHEATED.—In the investigation in the matter of feeding horses, it was in evidence that Col. Rucker had made a contract with George Ramsdell for twelve hundred pounds of oats per day at 40 cents per week. Rucker alleges that this high price was paid because the contractor was an honest man, and it was better to pay a fair price, and be certain that the horses were well cared for, than to let them to some one that would starve them. Unfortunately, however, for this well meant idea, an investigation shows that this contractor had relet them at twenty-five cents per head, and stipulated that they were to have but eight pounds of oats per day, instead of twelve.

THE PRATYNG COLONEL.—Col. Garfield, the Kentucky hero, who so signally routed the Palatstian Humphrey Marshall, is still quite a young man, and a few years ago, when a student at Williams College, was in the habit of coming over to the "Disciples" churches, at Poetsukill and Milville, and preaching to those congregations. On leaving College he went to Ohio, and became President of an institution of learning—abandoning that position, however, at the call of his country. He is known in the army as the Praying Colonel.

MEXICO ARMING.—The latest accounts received from Mexico represent that the Government is making all the preparations in its power to defend the country against the invasion of the allies. President Juarez was invested with full dictatorial powers by Congress before its adjournment. The regular army has been increased to 52,000, and a call has been issued for 150,000 volunteers. All parties are uniting to repel the invaders.

ASKING A COMMUTATION.—The New York Evening Post says that the friends of Gordon, the man convicted of having engaged in the slave trade and condemned to be hung the 7th of February, are appealing to the President to change his punishment from death to imprisonment for life. The Post clamors for an application of Governor Andrew's "relief of barbarism."

It is by no means certain that Mason and Slidell are safe, as the report of their having arrived at Bermuda lacks confirmation. Lord Lyons says they were ordered to Halifax, where they were to look out for their passage.

EIGHT HUNDRED CASES OF SMALL POX are reported among civilians at Washington, and soldiers with the disease are roving about the city. Much alarm is occasioned thereby.

IT SHOULD BE DONE.—It is stated that the Committee on the Conduct of the War have resolved to advise the immediate passage of a bill to punish with death any person who commits frauds upon the Government, whereby a soldier is bodily injured, as for instance, the sale of unsound provisions, also to punish with imprisonment and the confiscation of all their property and Government dues of all contractors who in any way defraud the Government in the quality of goods sold, or services pretended to be rendered to the Government.

LITERARY.—The Atlantic Monthly for February is received, containing its usual choice variety of articles. Probably no publication of the kind, of American production, excels it, and it is fast becoming an "institution."

Also "The Continental Monthly" for February is at hand. This is the second number, and though the first was good, this is better, and bids fair to work its way into public notice by its intrinsic value. Both of the above are for sale at the bookstores.

THE INCOME TAX.—The income tax, imposed at the extra session of Congress, taxing all salaries and incomes exceeding \$800 per annum in amount, is strongly opposed as unconstitutional, and a combination is making to test its constitutionality by appealing to the Court of last resort. It is held that the income tax is only a form of direct tax, the manner of imposing which is defined by the Constitution.

THE SECESSIONISTS ABROAD.—Letters received in New York represent the thegates of the Southern rebellion in London and Paris as busily engaged in preparing the way to strike a great blow on the opening of the House of Commons and of the Corps Legislatif, in order to bring the governments of England and France to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

SERIOUS AMUSEMENT.—An old man named Marcus T. C. Ashley, who has been partially insane for some time past, has been amusing himself lately by placing obstructions on the Old Colony Railroad track, near New Bedford. On Thursday afternoon a train was nearly thrown from the track by two iron rails he had placed in the way.

RENNING THE BLOCKADE.—The British steamer Gladiator is reported to have run the blockade and arrived at Savannah. The rebel steamer Vanderbilt, from Havana, it is also said, has run the blockade and dodged into Charleston. If these reports are correct, serious questionings of the sub-marine stone blockade are likely to arise.

BURNED TO DEATH.—On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Wilson, residing on Eleventh street, New York, went out, leaving her son George, a small boy, alone in her apartments. On her return she was horrified to find him burned to death. He had evidently been playing with fire during her absence and had ignited his clothing.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.—A murder of unusual atrocity was committed on Sunday morning in Lockport, N. Y. Charles T. Thody, an old and respectable citizen of that village, was murdered in cold blood, by a man named Claudius Lloyd, who had slept with him the night previous.

DEATH IN THE PULPIT.—Rev. McFarland, of St. Mark's church, Baltimore, recently fell dead in his robes, while standing in the chancel, after the sermon, reading from the service book, while the collection was being taken up.

TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING.—About thirty couples who went to Monticello from Houlton, Me., to attend a ball, were obliged to stay three days in that place, on account of the severe storms.

"The Congregationalist." (15 Cornhill, Boston,) now has the largest circulation of any paper of that denomination in New England, and is especially valuable as a family religious paper. It is ably conducted, has many letters from Revs. A. H. Quint and Horace James, and a capital letter from Washington, and gives an excellent summary of war news; has a large corps of special contributors, including Rev. John S. C. Abbott, Gail Hamilton, Dr. Bacon of New Haven, and Dr. Thompson of New York; and a children's department sustained by some of the very best juvenile writers.

Just now every new subscription of \$2, secures the Congregational Quarterly, or the Student and Schoolmate, as a premium.

Herriek Allen's Gold Medal Salaratus is cleansed of all impurities, and contains the largest amount of necessary and wholesome properties which can be concentrated in the same weight; is guaranteed to give the most perfect satisfaction, or the money refunded. It will cure dyspeptic persons, and save the health of all who use it. Grocers and druggists sell it. Depot 112 Liberty street, New York.

HISTORICAL OR REMARKABLE EVENTS.—Among the most remarkable events recorded in history are the feeding of the Israelites with manna—the prophet Elijah fed by ravens—and the nursing of Romulus by a she-wolf—to which may be added the discovery of Herriek's Sugar Coated Pills. Their fame will be handed down in future generations, as one of the remarkable events of the 19th century. Family boxes, 25 cents. See advertisement on third page.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The philosophy of health. Asthma, bronchitis and affections of the chest. Disease is frequently the effect of circumstances, neglect, exposure, want of precaution being among its most active causes—trifles, light in themselves, often lead to the most distressing results. Colds and coughs, for example, are sometimes unnoticed until they settle on the lungs, and consumption is the consequence; the same is applicable to asthma, bronchitis and diseases of the respiratory organs. Holloway's Pills and Ointment should be used on the first symptoms of colds and coughs—the ointment will rub into the regions of the throat and chest will give freedom to the breathing and nip in the bud all tendency to inflammation; while the pills will fortify the system against the rigors and inclemencies of the season.

THE 10-CATARRH. Catarrh. Catarrh.—This is a troublesome disease, and one which requires much patience and perseverance in treatment. A sure cure can be effected by the use of Dr. Gifford's Homeopathic Curatives, price 25 cents per box, sold by Dr. Shaw, agent. Sent per mail by Philip Lee, 136 William st., New York. Manual furnished free on application. Look for Philip Lee's name on each box.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!

The health and life of woman is continually in peril if she is made enough to neglect or maltreat those sexual irregularities to which two-thirds of her sex are more or less subject.

Dr. Cheese's Pills, prepared from the same formula which the inventor, Cornelius L. Chessman, M. D., of New York, has for twenty years used successfully in an extended private practice—immediately relieve without pain, all disturbances of the periodical discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression. They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for flushed cheeks, headache, pains in the loins, back and sides, palpitation of the heart, nervous tremors, hysterics, broken sleep, spasms and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of fluor albus or whites, they effect a speedy cure.

WIVES AND MATRONS.
Dr. Cheese's pills are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but LADIES MUST BEAR IN MIND

There is one condition of the female system in which the pills cannot be taken without producing a peculiar result. The condition is referred to as pregnancy—the result, miscarriage. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it. Explicit directions, stating when, and when they should not be used, accompany each box—the price \$1 each box, containing 50 pills. A valuable pamphlet, just had free of the agents. Pills sent by mail promptly by enclosing price to any agent.

R. B. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor,
20 Cedar street, New York.

Sold by Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, and by agents everywhere.

Palmer Retail Market.

Flour, \$5.50 @ \$5.00	Hay 1/2 ton, \$12.00
Corn 1/2 bus., 80	Dressed Pork, 10 @ 12
Corn Meal 1/2 cwt., 1.60	Whole Hogs, 10 @ 12
Rye 1/2 bus., 90	Pork 1/2 bbl., 14 @ 17
Rye Meal 1/2 cwt., 2.00	Beef 1/2 lb., 12 @ 14
Oats 1/2 bus., 60	Salt beef, 7 @ 8
Oat Meal 1/2 lb., 5	Hams, 11
Wh. Beans 1/2 bu., 2.00	Tripes, 10
Potatoes, 50	Turkeys, 13
Shorts 1/2 cwt., 1.25 @ 1.47	Chickens, 13
Butter 1/2 lb., 23	Salt, coarse, 1/2 bu., 67
Cheese, 12 1/2	Salt, 1/2 sack, 1.75
Lard, 12 1/2	Salt, fine, 1/2 sack, 2.25
Eggs 1/2 doz., 20	Lime 1/2 bbl., 1.50
Oil Meal 1/2 cwt., 2.25	Apples, 1/2 bbl., 3.75
Wood, cord, 3.00 @ 4.00	Apples, dried 1/2 lb., 12

BORN.

In Thorncliffe, 12th, a son to Wm. A. Cooper.
In Wilkes, 15th, a daughter to D. N. Haskell, of Co. I, 27th regiment.
In Ware, 15th, a daughter to Mr. McKinstrey.
In Stafford Springs, 17th, a son to John O'Shea.
In Springfield, 21st, a son to J. A. Martin.

MARRIED.

In Three Rivers, 18th, by Rev. E. H. Warren, FIANCÉS CAMERON and OCTAVIA WYNN.
In Ware, 16th, by Rev. A. E. Perkins, LUCAS A. TOLMAN of West Roxbury and JULIA A. daughter of J. H. Tolman of Ware.
In Greenbush, 16th, by Rev. Henry Mills, LUCIEN COOLEY of Ludlow and MARILLA CURTIS.
At West Brookfield, 22d, by Rev. C. M. Cordley, ELBRIDGE A. DAY of Warren, and FRANCES L., daughter of William Adams.

DIED.

In Ware, 21st, MARY VALLETTA, 6, daughter of S. J. and M. Wetherell. She was born in the city of Valletta, island of Malta.
At Warren, 5th, Mrs. MARTHA POMEROY, 78.
At Greenwich, 17th, of cancer in the stomach, GARDNER BROOKS, 71.
At Stafford, 18th, SANDFORD LEDFET, 45.
At Brimfield, 22d, WILLIE H., 7 months, son of P. F. Spaulding.
At Enfield, 23rd ult., JANE E., wife of Lyman D. Potter.

LECTURE

EUROPEAN TRAVEL

AND THE AMERICAN WAR!

MR. CHARLES L. BALCH, who has recently returned from Europe, will deliver a lecture on the above subjects at

Brimfield, Jan. 24, Southbridge, Jan. 27, Warren, Jan. 23, Sturbridge, Jan. 29, Springfield, Feb. 10, 1862.

The lecturer will exhibit during the evening, accurate and

Elegant Stereoscopic Pictures!

Taken by himself and friends, of many persons and places of interest in Great Britain and on the Continent. The entertainment will be varied by highly interesting anecdotes and "showings," illustrative of the peculiarities of our Brethren across the Big Water.

On other evenings he will touch upon the following topics: Quebec; The Voyage of the ill-fated Canadian; The Ocean; Ireland; The Shalalah and its origin; Scotland; Due D'Aumale and Prince de Joinville; England; York;

Dinner with the Prince of Wales

At Cambridge; Student's Boat Race at Oxford; London; London City Palace; The Poor; What they say about us in Downing Street; Presentation to her Majesty Queen Victoria; Shakespeare's Birth Place and Stratford-upon-Avon; Across the Channel; Paris; Rouen; The Emperor and Eugénie; Rome; Naples; Gibraltar; The Pope; Venice; A Smoke at Brussels with King Leopold; Homeward Bound. Foreign opinion of the American Civil War.

Admission 15 cents. Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 7 1/2 o'clock.

Jan. 28—1w

NOTICE.—Whereas, my wife, Clarissa M. Cross, having left my bed and board without just provocation, this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

OTIS E. CROSS.

Palmer, Jan. 23, 1862.—3w

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The Subscriber would avail himself of this method to express his thanks to his friends for their liberal patronage. Although, on becoming a citizen of Palmer, it was not his intention to do a rising business, yet he has been impelled to do extensively most of the time.

He would now say that it is his purpose to give his attention to Office Business, and the treatment of Chronic cases, including Cancers, Tumors, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all erysipelatous affections and cachectic conditions of the system. Such has been his success in the treatment of these forms of disease, that he thinks he may safely challenge competition.

Those wishing to avail themselves of his services can do so by calling at his office, in the Drug Store, where he will be in daily attendance from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m., unless urgent business should call him away.

Dr. Wood, late of Illinois, and formerly a successful practitioner in this State, now associated with us in business, may be consulted in our absence.

We shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand EVERY VARIETY OF MEDICINE.

And sell at the Lowest Prices—below the standard rates of druggists.

As Town Agent, we shall keep the very best of Liquors, for richness and chemical purposes.

A. S. O.

Kerosene, Burning Fluid, Coloring Material of nearly all kinds, Salt Soda, Rosin, Best Chemical Soap, all kinds of GLASS WARE.

Such as Kerosene and Fluid Lamps, Jars, Bottles, &c. The trade are invited to call or send in their orders.

Also, more agents wanted to sell the best of all Pain Killers, the Great Antalgic, which is now being fast introduced into the army.

All articles new and fresh from market.

A. M. HIGGINS, M. D.

Palmer, Jan. 25, 1862.—3w

A NICE PACK of Wedding or Visiting Cards can be printed at this office at short notice. Wedding Envelopes always on hand.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED,

AND WILL BE OFFERED AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICES;

Comprising

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

CROCKERY,

PAPER HANGINGS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

FAMILY GROCERIES,

FLOUR, &c. &c.,

BY

M. W. FRENCH.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Palmer, Jan. 22, 1862.

Bailey Miss Ellen
Brown S
Byron W R C
Brown Geo P
Breeker Wm
Conover Miss Lucy
Conant Rev H W
Cummings Daniel
Drake Mrs Silas
Dwight Andrew A
Farber A P
Fuller Miss M A
Iken Chas
Lucas Stephen
Lewis Miss Sarah
Loring Wm
Persons calling for the above letters will please say "advertised."

Moran Thomas
Morris E J
Mahoney Richard
Mason C
Nelson Miss Marion E
Rumwell Miss Lucy
Rice Mrs Rachel
Rogers Mrs Sophia
Sroust A F
Solley Mrs Hattie
Smith Mrs Amy F
Smith N W
Shaw Mrs Lucy
Webster Simon S
Washburn I M
Cyrus Knox, P. M.

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!

IN order to reduce stock we shall sell for the

NEXT 60 DAYS

GOODS AT EXTREMELY

Low PRICES!

Our Stock is quite extensive, and a large portion of it was bought before the Great Advance in Prices.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77 Fourth street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price only 15 cents.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1 Spruce street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all druggists.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

NEURALGIA PLASTERS,

for the cure of NEURALGIA

or Toothache produced by colds.

LOCAL NEURALGIA

is immediately cured by their application. They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Plasters never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77 Fourth street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price only 15 cents.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1 Spruce street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all druggists.

A WONDERFUL LITTLE MICROSCOPE, magnifying small objects 600 times, will be sent to any applicant on receipt of twenty-five cents in silver, and one pink stamp. Five of different powers for \$1. Address Mrs. S. M. Woodward, Box 1833, Philadelphia, Pa. Dec21 3m

BILL HEADS, neatly printed at the Journal Office.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH,

A SURE REMEDY FOR A

BAD BREATH,

SORE MOUTHS,

CANKER,

DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,

NURSING SORE MOUTHS,

And the best specific now in use for any diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

completely destroying every taint of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring

A SWEET BREATH

to all who make use of it. No Young Lady or Young Gentleman who is afflicted with a

BAD BREATH

should delay applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought.

A BAD BREATH

is an offence for which there is no excuse while

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH

WASH

can be procured.

Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve yourself of all fears regarding this,

Use Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Mouth Wash.

Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.

Use Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Mouth Wash.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77 Fourth street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price 37 Cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1 Spruce street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all druggists.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTH POWDER.

This powder possesses the Carbonate without the injurious properties of Charcoal, and is free from all acids or Alkalies that can in the least injure the teeth.

Its action being entirely mechanical—polishing without wearing the enamel.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Tooth Powder

Is recommended by all Eminent dentists.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77 Fourth street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price 25 Cents per box.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1 Spruce street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all druggists.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTHACHE DROPS,

for the cure of TOOTHACHE.

produced by exposed nerves.

Are speedily adapted to all cases of children afflicted with

TOOTHACHE.

Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing weariness caused by

LOSS OF SLEEP,

and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Toothache Drops

in the house.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77 Fourth street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price only 12 Cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1 Spruce street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all druggists.

PALMER BUSINESS CARDS.

ANTIQUE HOUSE, by E. B. SHAW, East of Railroad Bridge.

A. THOMPSON, Maker and Repairer of Carriages.

B. H. JOHNSON, Carpenter and Joiner, and Mover of Buildings.

CYRUS KNOX, Jr., News Room and Stationery, at the Post Office.

CHAS. H. GOFF, Livery and Feeding Stable.

DANIEL GRANGER, Counsellor and Attorney at Law.

D. MULVERHILL, Merchant Tailor, and dealer in Gents' Furnishing Goods.

E. MARSHALL, Carpenter and Joiner.

E. S. BROOKS, Repairer of Watches and Jewels, Confectioner and Fancy Grocer.

E. BROWN, dealer in Hardware, Iron, Steel Paints, Oils and Glass.

E. B. ELSBIE, Livery and Feeding Stable.

F. J. WASSUM, Merchant Tailor, and Dealer in Gents' Furnishing Goods.

FREEMAN DODGE.—Meat Market, basement of Commercial Block.

GEO. H. JENKS, Boot and Shoe Maker, East Main Street.

GEO. M. STACY, Agt., dealer in Stoves, Pumps, Garden Engines, Tin Work, &c. Opposite Depot.

HENRY JONES, Barber and Hair Dresser.

HALL & TRUMBLE, wholesale and retail dealer in Flour, Grain, Coal, Wood, Plaster, &c.

HIGGINS, WOOD & ALLEN, Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines and Fancy Articles.

H. W. MUNGER, Merchant Tailor, and Manufacturer of Custom Clothing.

IRON FOUNDRY, by John A. Squier, Furnace Street.

JOHN SHAW, Brick Mason and Plasterer.

J. H. GAMWELL, dealer in Dry Goods, Crockery, Flour and Family Groceries.

J. W. THOMPSON, dealer in Groceries, Crockery, Provisions, Flour, &c.

JOHN WAITE, Agt., Manufacturer and dealer in Harnesses, Trunks, Robes, Whips, &c.

J. T. ROBINSON & CO., Dealers in Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, Nassau Block.

JOHN FEENEY, Eating Saloon, opposite the depot.

J. S. LOOMIS, Dealer in all kinds of House Furniture, Coffins, and Burial Caskets.

J. G. ALLEN, Counsellor and Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Gen. Insurance Agent.

JAMES PERRY, House and Sign Painter, and Paper Hanger.

C O A L.

WE have just received a cargo of the cele brated

FRANKLIN COAL,

Said to be the best Coal in Market. Also, a Cargo of

CUMBERLAND,

And another of

LACKAWANNA.

We can furnish the above kind and almost any other variety called for at short notice, and low prices. Purchasers of Coal will bear in mind that the price of Coal advances each month until the first of April.

HALL & TRUMBLE.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES!

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS!

The Original Medicine, Established in 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeit. The genuine can be known by the name Bryan being stamped on each Wafer.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFER

Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Irritation of the Uterus and Tonsils.

RYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are a blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

BRONCHITIS.

Many Public Speakers, Ministers and Singers, are prevented by an attack of this troublesome disease from performing their necessary duties.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers remove all irritation of the Uterus and Tonsils, by a few hours' perseverance, and at the same time improve the tone and compass of the voice; consequently are very much used by those who have occasion, and always with success.

For sale by all Druggists. Jan 19 1y ie.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

It is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price one dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, &c., these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, or mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada, JOB NOSES, Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—\$1 and six postage stamps, enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

Sold by Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, G. B. Hitchcock, Ware, and L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs.

July 20, '61.-tf. J. G. ALLEN, }
G. M. FISK, } Palmer, Mass.



The Palmer Journal.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1862.

NUMBER 38.

VOLUME XII.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

—BY—
FISK & GOFF.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. To those who pay strictly in advance, Twenty-five Cents will be deducted. For six months, Ten Cents; for three months, Five Cents.
G. M. FISK. A. J. GOFF.

MALICE OUTWITTED.

The owner of a saw-mill in the country, having a bitter enmity against a neighboring farmer, laid no less a plan of revenge than to get him arraigned as a thief, convicted, and sent to the penitentiary. But as the honesty of his neighbor afforded no fair grounds of accusation, he resorted to the foul expedient of secretly conveying some of his own property upon the other's premises; so that, if he found there, it might be proof of his guilt. For this purpose, he took a thousand boards, having his mark on, and at the dead of night dumped them into the field near his neighbor's house. But the farmer did not happen to be as fast asleep as his enemy supposed. He heard a noise, and thought he heard one; and getting up pretty soon after to satisfy himself on the subject, by the help of a lantern he found a load of boards, with his neighbor's mark thereon. How they came there and why, flashed upon his mind at once. His course was promptly taken. Allowing his enemy just time to get fairly home and into bed, so that the light of the burning pile might not be detected, he set fire to the boards, which, being well seasoned, were in a few minutes entirely consumed.

Early in the morning, as the farmer had anticipated, the sawyer came with a constable and a search warrant, to look for his property. "You are suspected," said the officer, "of having taken a thousand boards from this man, and by virtue of this warrant I hold in my hand, I must search your premises."

"Very well," said the farmer, "you are at liberty to search as much as you please. But if you find the boards, I'll engage to eat them for my breakfast."

"You'll have something harder than that to digest, I fancy," said the sawyer with a sneer. He then triumphantly led the way to where he had dumped the boards, and where he confidently expected to find them, and lo! there was nothing but a heap of ashes! His disappointment, chagrin and mortification may be judged of. He sneaked away home; and the secret of his foul plot getting wind in the neighborhood, the ghost from the ashes of the pile of boards never ceased to annoy him; until, taking advantage of the darkness of another night, he pecked up his all and left the country.

A MASQUERADING YANKEE GIRL.—An individual of slight build and rather a feminine countenance applied for lodgings, last evening, at the Fifth Ward station house. The applicant wore ladies' gaiters, a face which excited the suspicions of the telegraph operator. The curiosity of the latter was finally raised to such a pitch that he charged the would-be lodger with being a woman in disguise. The effort of impeachment was promptly denied. After parleying for a few moments the correctness of the charge was admitted, her manner and gait rendering all further denial useless. The young woman gave her name as Elizabeth Matlin. Her request for lodgings was in compliance with this morning she was introduced to the Mayor, still in her male attire. She appeared somewhat embarrassed at first at her awkward position, but answered the questions put to her with considerable boldness. She is about 19 years old, and belongs to Boston. She has been in this city about two years, and has no particular home. The reason assigned for assuming her strange costume is that she was tired of being a woman and desired to "knock around a little." Last evening, previous to going to the station house, she had been to a tavern in the Seventh Ward, and participated in a fight. She had whipped her man, but had her nose skinned in the melee. She has been provided with lodgings on one or two previous occasions, without her sex being discovered. Elizabeth was taken before Ald. Beidler this morning, and committed to Moyamensing for thirty days as a vagrant.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

DEFENSIBLE DEFINITIONS.—Jury—Twelve prisoners in a box to try one or more at the bar.

State's Evidence.—A wreath who is pardoned for being bawdier than his comrades.

Public Abuse.—The mud with which every traveler is spattered on his road to distinction.

Bargain.—A ludicrous transaction, in which each party thinks he cheated the other.

Doctor.—A man who kills you to-day to save you from dying to-morrow.

Author.—A dealer in words, who often gets paid in his own coin.

Friend.—A person who will not assist you because he knows your love will excuse him.

Dentist.—A person who finds work for his own teeth by taking out those of other people.

Lawyer.—A learned gentleman who rescues your estate from your enemy and keeps it himself.

Sensibility.—A quality by which its possessor, in attempting to promote the happiness of other people, loses his own.

Distant Relations.—People who imagine they have a right to rob you if you are rich and insult you if you are poor.

Curious Theory.—Some believe in a theory that "five and six years of scarcity and five and six years of abundance follow each other pretty regularly." There may be something in it. Count Hugo gives the following table extending through a period of 33 years to prove it:

From the year 1816 to 1821 was a period of scarcity.

From the year 1822 to 1827 was a period of abundance.

From the year 1828 to 1832 was a period of scarcity.

From the year 1833 to 1837 was a period of abundance.

From the year 1838 to 1842 was a mixed period.

From the year 1843 to 1847 was a period of scarcity.

From the year 1848 to 1852 was a period of abundance.

Tableaux d'Hiver.

—BY—
SAXIFAX.

His fetters Winter sternly is closely forging—
Pettors of ice and snow;
Through fleckle clouds the sunbeams are emerging—
Like elves they come and go.

From dale and mountain, fitful gusts and shifting
Sweep by with sobbing moan,
And through the dreary chilliness madly drifting
The withered leaves are blown.

And through the leaden clouds of darkness shading
The night comes on;
The sun's faint light, like summer's garlands fading—
Is quickly gone.

The firelight warmly through the easement flowing,
Sending a cheerful glow;
Uncertain light, through fast-closed shutters,
Quaint shadows o'er the snow.

But on the picture gathers darker shadows
Than snow and driving wind;
Visions of needy ones, poor orphans, widows,
To whom we should be kind.

Whose pining want through all the winter dreary
These brave hearts overwhelm;
May He who holdeth up the sparrow weary
Strengthen and comfort them.

WARE, Jan. 20, 1862.

SINGULAR ADVENTURES OF A CLERGYMAN FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The New York Herald narrates the following singular adventures of a clergyman in Dixie's Land, Mexico and New York, the latter city proving the most disastrous, he having been robbed of over \$2000 in a concert saloon, on the evening of his arrival in the Metropolis:

Among the guests at the Metropolitan Hotel is the Rev. Samuel F. Langley, a Catholic clergyman, formerly a chaplain in the rebel army, but more recently a refugee from Mexico. Yesterday the divine made his appearance at police headquarters in Broome street, and complained that he had been robbed of \$2000 and a gold watch while in the concert saloon No. 600 Broadway, the evening previous. He had been inveigled there by a stranger, whom he met in the hotel, and was induced to drink some drugged liquor, which soon sent him into the land of "Nod," and rendered him an easy victim.

He was able to give the police a pretty accurate description of the insinuating stranger, and the probability is that the detectives will speedily overhaul the rascal. During the interview with Superintendent Kennedy the reverend gentleman detailed his experience in Sweden and Mexico, and exhibiting his commission as chaplain in the First Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, which was dated May 18, 1861, and signed by Gov. Moore. He stated that the commission was thrust upon him, and being a Union man at heart he declined to accept the position.

On the occasion of the illumination all over the South, in honor of Jeff Davis' election, Mr. Langley was pastor of St. Patrick's church in New Orleans. He refused to illuminate his dwelling or in any way participate in the festivities, which so irritated the mob that they broke all his windows and obliged him to fly for his life. From New Orleans he fled to Mexico, where he had some friends, but even here he was not safe from violence. He took sides, it appears, with the liberals against the church party, and became so obnoxious to the latter faction that they attempted to assassinate him. No less than two efforts were made to take his life—one by firing a pistol at him while he was in his bedroom one night, and the second time by attacking him in the open street, in broad daylight. The first attempt proved abortive, but the second attempt came very near putting an end to his adventurous career. He was stabbed in the side by a bravo hired for the occasion, and for a long time it was thought that he would not recover. From United States Minister Weller he finally got protection, and was sent to Vera Cruz, from whence he sailed for Havana in one of the English steamers. He delayed at Havana several weeks for the benefit of his health, and finally, when he recovered from his injuries, he set sail for New York. He arrived at this port on Wednesday, and immediately proceeded to the Metropolitan Hotel, where he is still stopping. Mr. Langley has letters from the United States Consul at Vera Cruz, Minister Weller, and many other persons of note in Mexico, who all vouch for his integrity of character, and corroborate his statements relative to his numerous hair-breadth escapes and adventures in that unhappy country. Mr. Langley is a native of Missouri, but was brought up and educated in Paris. He speaks the French and Spanish languages fluently, and is possessed of fine conversational powers, and excellent social qualities. It is to be hoped that the police will spare no effort to recover his stolen money and watch, as he seems a most deserving person, and one worthy of more than ordinary attention.

THINGS WORTH FORGETTING.—It is almost frightful, and altogether humiliating, to think how much there is in the common on-going of domestic and social life, which deserves nothing but to be instantly and forever forgotten. Yes, it is equally amazing how large a class seem to have no other business but to repeat and perpetuate these very things. That is the vacation of gossip—an order of society that perpetrates more mischief than all the combined plagues of Egypt put together. You may have noticed how many speeches there are which become mischievous only by being heard a second time; and what an army of both sexes are sworn to see to it, that the fatal repetition shall be had. Blessed is that man or woman that can let drop all the burrs and thistles, instead of picking them up, and fastening them on the next passerby! Would we only let the vexing and malicious sayings die, how fast the lacerated and scandal ridden world would get healed and tranquilized!—*Dr. Huntington.*

WARTS.—The following is a very effectual and easy receipt for the cure of warts, in preference to lunar caustic. Wash a large-sized raw carrot in cold water. Then scrape with a knife the red or outer coat, and mix it with a quantity of common salt. Apply this mixture to the parts affected, as a poultice, and after a fortnight's application the warts will entirely disappear.

CHARGE OF MURAT AT EYLAU.

It is at Eylau that Murat always appears in his most terrible aspect. This battle, fought in mid-winter, in 1807, was the most important and bloody one that had then occurred. France and Russia had never opposed such strength to each other, and a complete victory on either side would have settled the fate of Europe. Bonaparte remained in possession of the field, and that was all; no victory was ever so like a defeat. The field of Eylau was covered with snow, and the little ponds that were scattered over it were frozen sufficiently hard to bear the artillery. Seventy-one thousand men on one side, and eighty-five thousand on the other, arose from the frozen field, without tent or covering, to battle for a continent. Anger, on the left, was utterly routed early in the morning. Advancing through a snow storm so thick he could not see the enemy, the Russian cannon moved down his ranks with their destructive fire, while the Cossack cavalry, which were ordered to charge, came thundering on, almost hitting the French infantry with their long lances before they were visible through the storm.

Just then the snow storm clearing up, revealed to Napoleon the peril to which he had brought, and he immediately ordered a grand charge of the Imperial Guard and the whole cavalry. Nothing was further from Bonaparte's wishes or expectation, than the bringing of his reserve into the engagement at this early stage of the battle, but there was no other resource left him.

Murat sustained his high reputation on this occasion, and proved himself, for the hundredth time, worthy of the great confidence Napoleon placed in him. Nothing could be more imposing than the battle field at this moment. Bonaparte and the Empire trembled in the balance, while Murat prepared to lead down his cavalry to save them. Seventy squadrons, making in all 14,000 well mounted men, began to move over the slope, with the Old Guard marching sternly behind.

Bonaparte, it is said, was more agitated at this crisis than when, a moment before, he was so near being captured by the Russian. But as he saw those seventy squadrons come down on a plunging trot, pressing hard after the white plume of Murat, that streamed thro' the snow storm from in front, a smile passed over his countenance.

The earth groined and trembled as they passed, and the sabres, above the dark and angry mass below looked like the foam of a sea-wave as it crests on the deep. The rattling of their armor, and the muffled thunder of their tread, drowned all the roar of the battle, as with firm, set array, and swift, steady motion, they bore down with terrible front on the foe.

The shock of that immense host was like a falling mountain, and the front line of the Russian army went down like frost-work before it. Then commenced a protracted fight of hand to hand, and sword to sword, as in the cavalry action at Eckmuhl. The clashing of steel was like the raging of countless hammers, and horses and riders were huddled together in wild confusion; the Russian reserve were ordered up, and on these Murat fell with his fierce horsemen, crushing and trampling them down by thousands. But the obstinate Russians disdained to fly, and rallied again and again, so that it was no longer cavalry charging on infantry, but squadrons of horse galloping through broken hosts that, gathering into knots, still disputed, with unparalleled bravery, the blood red field.

It was during this strange fight that Murat was seen to perform one of those desperate deeds for which he was so renowned. Excited to the highest pitch of passion by the obstacles that opposed him, he looked more like a superhuman being, treading down help-like a mortal, than an ordinary man. Amid the roar of artillery, the rattling of musketry, and falling of sabre strokes like lightning about him, that lofty white plume never once went down, while ever and anon it was seen glancing through the smoke of battle, the star of Napoleon, and showing that his "right arm" was still uplifted and striking for victory. He raged like an unloosed lion amid the foe; and his eyes, always terrible in battle, burned with increased lustre, while his clear and steady voice, heard above the tumult of strife, was worth more than a thousand trumpets to cheer on his followers. At length, seeing a knot of Russian soldiers that for a long time had kept up a desperate fire on his men, he won their leveled muskets. A few of his guards that never allowed that white plume to leave their sight, charged after him. Without waiting to count his foes, he seized his bridle in his teeth, and with his pistol in one hand and his drawn sword in the other, burst in headlong fury upon them, and scattered them as if a hurricane had swept by. Murat was a thunder-bolt on that day, and the deeds that were wrought by him will furnish themes for the poet and the painter.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—The slave trade has, it is said, been almost entirely driven from New York. Vessels that engage in it now leave New York on legitimate voyages, with the intention of fitting out on their piratical business at Cadix or Havana, and nearly all the men who had been captains of such vessels on former slave trade voyages have gone to Havana.

INDUSTRY IN AGE.—One of the inmates of the Milford (Mass.) poor house is Judea Y. Smith, aged 94 years. She can read without spectacles, has full possession of her faculties, and is very industrious, being anxious to knit all the time. She says she is living on borrowed time, and though poor on earth, hopes to be rich in heaven's everlasting treasure.

ALL NONSENSE.—The London Morning Advertiser asserts that Gen. Scott, during his stay in Paris, offered to the Emperor Louis Napoleon that he would only side with the United States against the South. Of such stories is the excitement against this country in England made up.

SOUTHERN DRINK.—Mr. Stearns, a distiller of Richmond, Va., is making about \$4000 a day clear profit on whiskey. The demand for whiskey is so great that every gallon is sold as soon as made. So says the correspondent of the Charleston Mercury.

ELOPEMENT OF A DOZEN NANTUCKET WIVES.

On Saturday evening last, our unusually quiet community got somewhat excited to hear that at least a dozen of our good citizens, who for years had enjoyed the bliss of matrimony, found themselves deserted by those who had promised to sustain them in sickness and health, and to be to them affectionate and obedient wives. Many a forlorn husband sat choking and silent at the supper table. Some had to swallow their grief and undress the little ones, who were sobbing at the absence of their maternal guardian. Lots of backs unused to hending had to be bowed over the wash-tub and bathing-tubs to prepare young America for a Saturday night bed. Some fumed, some grumbled, and some sat and silently dangled their watch keys and chain, and some went stalking about by moonlight to find, if possible, their absconded half, and lead her by the ear home to duty and to dish-washing. But it was all no go, Saturday night rolled away, and Sunday and Monday, and houses were still wifeless, and husbands still moody and astonished. After a while it leaked out that the ladies were on a "tour" by themselves, and making good a threat they had often pronounced against their better halves, to prove to them that women could keep a secret, and had skill enough to hide and have a good time where their wonderful wise-aces of husbands could not find them. They succeeded. Although every nook and corner of the town was searched wherever a dozen pretty young wives could hide themselves, yet it availed nothing. They hid themselves, and fed themselves, and enjoyed themselves, while their anxious husbands were passing and re-passing, often within a few feet of them, and none were informed in regard to their vicinity. We are informed that they made the candy, and worked it, and ate it in peace; and whether any portion of the lengthened sweetness long drawn out of the reserved to appease the wrath of their tired and turbulent husbands we are not posted. The sequel, however, is yet to come.

These gay and good humored ladies are to have a turkey supper as a penalty for their obdurate husbands, who went poking round with hand lanterns and poorly trained terriers to look out or smell out the hiding place of one lot of women who could keep a secret. They have got them now safely at home, and have promised the dear creatures if they will not serve them so again, they will no more "go to the Lodge" when it is not Lodge night, nor go down town "to meet a man" whose name they cannot tell, nor have "writing to do" when they should be with their wives and little ones.—*Nantucket Inquirer.*

KEEPING A DIARY.

If a man keeps no diary, the path crumbles away behind him as his feet leave it; and days gone by are but a little more than a blank, broken by a few distorted shadows. His life is all confined within the limits of to-day. Who does not know how imperfect a thing memory is? It not merely forgets; it misleads. Things in memory do not merely fade away, preserving as they fade their own lineaments so long as they can be seen; they change their aspect, they change their place, they turn to something quite different from the fact. In the picture of the past, which memory, unaided by any written record, sets before us, the prospective is entirely wrong. How expensively some events seem as if they were quite recent, which the diary shows are really far away; and how unaccountably many things look far away, which in truth are not left many weeks behind us! A man might almost as well not have lived at all as entirely to forget that he has lived, and entirely forget what he did on those departed days. But I think that almost every person would feel a great interest in looking back, day by day, upon what he did and thought upon that day twelve months, or three or five years. The trouble of writing the diary is very small. A few lines, a few words, written at the time, suffice, when you look at them, to bring all (what the Yankees call) the surroundings of that season before you. Many little things come up again, which you know quite well you never would have thought of again, but for your wrong at those words, and still which you feel you would be sorry to have forgotten. There must be a richness about the life of the man who keeps a diary, unknown to other men. And a million more little links and ties must bind him to the members of his family circle, and to all among whom he lives. Life, to him looking back, is not a bare line, stringing together his personal identity; it is surrounded, intertwined, entangled with thousands and thousands of slight incidents, which give it heauty, kindness, reality. Some folks' lives are like an oak walking-stick, straight and unvarnished; useful, but hard and bare. Other men's lives (and such may yours and mine, kindly reader, ever be) are like that oak when it is not a stick, but a branch, and waved, leaf-enveloped, and with a lot of little twigs growing out of it, upon the summer tree. And yet more precious than the power of the diary to call up again a host of little circumstances and facts, is its power to bring back the indescribable but keenly-felt atmosphere of those departed days. The old time comes over you. It is not merely a collection, an aggregate of facts, that come back; it is something far more excellent than that—it is the soul of days long ago; it is the dear Auld lang-syne itself! The perfume of hawthorne hedges is there; the breath of breezes that fanned our gray hair when it made sunny curls, often smoothed down by the hands that are gone; the sunshine on the grass where those old fingers made daisy chains; and snatches of music, compared with which anything you hear at the opera is extremely poor. Therefore keep your diary, my friend.—*London Mag.*

WHERE WEALTH BEGINS.—Wealth begins in a tight roof that keeps the rain and wind out; in a good pump that yields you plenty of sweet water; in suits of clothes, so to change your clothes when you are wet; in dry sticks to burn; in good double-wheeled lamps, and three meals; in a horse, or locomotive, to cross the land; in a boat to cross the sea; in tools to work with; in books to read; and so in giving on all sides, by tools and auxiliaries, the greatest possible extension to our powers; as if it added feet and hands, and blood, length to day, and good will.

AN ANCIENT LADY.

Under the obituary head will be found a notice of the death of Jane Richardson, who had almost reached her 96th year. She resided at the house of her nephew, Joshua Richardson, in Attleborough. Her death occurred on Sunday, and until the Friday previous she exhibited no signs of failing health, which had been remarkably good. On that day she experienced a slight difficulty in breathing, which increased gradually until the passages seemed to close up entirely, and she died without a murmur or pain. It is not many months since we visited this old lady, and had a pleasant interview. She was blessed with an excellent memory, and retained many incidents of her early life connected with the stirring times of the revolutionary war, and being in full possession of all her faculties, she related them with much enthusiasm. She had a vivid recollection of many incidents that occurred the winter the Hessians were captured in Trenton by Gen. Washington. Her parents resided in the house where Joshua Richardson now lives. She told us that on Christmas evening, 1776, after the battle of Trenton, the soldiers came straggling in, but indifferently clad, and some with but parts of shoes to their feet, leaving bloody footprints on the frozen snow and on the floor. Two poor fellows, cold and weary, crept into the bake oven, which is still standing, and which was warm from recent use, and there passed the night. In the sitting-room stands a clock that has occupied the same corner for more than a hundred years, around which the soldier's stacked their guns. She told us of the visit of Lafayette to the house. At the battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777, Lafayette was wounded and carried to Old Chester, and conveyed thence to Philadelphia by water; from Philadelphia he was taken to Bethlehem, via Attleborough, where he spent a few days. A table remains in the house upon which Lafayette sat while his wounded limb was dressed, and accidentally sitting upon the leaf, it was broken. "Aunt Jane," as she was familiarly called, will be greatly missed. She was an object of much solicitude in the neighborhood—everybody knew her and loved her. Peace to her ashes.—*Dorchester, Pa., Democrat, 11th.*

DO YOU THINK IT FAIR?

Dr. Dio Lewis gives the following pretty marked case of inequality in marriage. But why will young men continue to select the more ornamental women, and pass by the useful?

"I know a young man, a noble fellow, who prosecutes a successful manufacturing business. Although possessed of an abundant competence, he devotes himself with untiring assiduity to the interest of his factory ten hours every day. His eyes and hands are everywhere.

Half a year ago, he married a beautiful, accomplished girl, who is said to speak four of the languages of southern Europe, where she had resided several years, with the fluency of natives, while she touches the keys of the piano with infinite grace and skill. Four months ago they began housekeeping; a week since, they gave it up in utter disgust.

The three servants figured conspicuously in all their griefs. The coffee was always execrable, the steak a sham, the cruet stand and spoons not fit to be seen, and the whole house in confusion, and covered with dirt.

The husband bore it as long as pride and patience would endure, and then, sacrificing everything at auction, returned to boarding, resolved never to suffer the miseries of housekeeping again.

I was never more indignant than when I heard of it. If that beautiful bride had learned one less language, and devoted the year to learning the mysteries of housekeeping, she could have made my friend's house a real paradise. Ignorant of everything, she could but weep and despair.

Suppose her husband's management of his business had been like her management of that which belonged to her, what would have become of them?

I don't think the match a fair one. On one side it was a cheat. A young lady of the same merely ornamental class, in discussing the case, exclaimed, "She did not agree in the marriage contract to play the part of a household drudge?"

I replied, "Did the husband agree to play the part of a factory drudge?" But, does not the relation imply mutual obligations, which this wife has utterly failed to meet?"

A FRENCH STORY.—In 1769, a gentleman was passing late at night over Pont Neuf (Paris) with a lantern.

A man came up to him and said: "Read this paper."

He held his lantern and read as follows:

"Speak not a word when you're this read, Or in an instant you'll be dead! Give up your money, watch and rings, With other valuable things—Then quick, in silence, you depart, Or I, with knife will leave your heart!"

Not being a man of much pluck, the afflicted gentleman gave up his watch and money, and ran off. He soon gave the alarm, and the highwayman was arrested.

"What have you to say for yourself?" inquired the magistrate before whom the robber was arraigned.

"That I am not guilty of robbery, though I took the watch and money."

"Why not guilty?" asked the magistrate.

"Simply because I can neither read nor write. I picked up that just at the moment I met this gentleman with a lantern. Thinking it might be something valuable I politely asked him to read it to me. He complied with my request, and presently he handed me his watch and purse, and ran off. I supposed the paper to be of great value so him, and that he had thus liberally rewarded me for finding it. He gave me no time to thank him, which act of politeness I was ready to perform."

"The gentleman accepted the plea of the robber and withdrew his complaint."

"Last winter, the Western papers say, a cow floated down the Mississippi on a cake of ice, and caught such a cold that she has yielded nothing but ice-cream since."

AMUSING CALCULATION OF CHANCES.

It is easy to show, reader, that five hundred years ago, the chances were ten thousand to one that you and I would never exist. If we look at the chances, as exhibited in only two or three generations, we shall be astonished and horrified at seeing how narrowly we have missed having no being. For instance, my grandfather was a soldier in the revolutionary army for six years, and repeatedly exposed to death. On one occasion, when his company engaged by platoons, he was the only survivor in two different attacks. Now, if he had fallen in any of these attacks, he would not have married, my father would not have been born, and consequently I myself would have no being. Again, my father paid his addresses to a certain lady, and was engaged to her. Just before the time appointed for the marriage, a misunderstanding arose between them—all ties were dismissed, and my father married another woman, who has since done me the honor of being my mother. Now, if my father had married the first mentioned lady, I never should have been born, as her children could not possibly have been my mother's children, and my mother might not have had any children at all. You see, therefore, that a mere lover's quarrel may change the whole line of a family for thousands of years. In fact, if Miss Smith is sought in marriage by both Jones and Jenkins, it is for Miss Smith to decide (as she certainly has the power of doing) whether she will be the ancestress of ten thousand Joneses or ten thousand Jinkenses—for on her choice depends the very existence or non-existence of those possible descendants. The whole subject is so full of fatality that the only thing we can do, after getting into existence, is to shout with the Arabs, "Allah al Allah! What is to be, will be!"—*Elkton's Autobiography.*

THE BATTLE OF SOMERSET.

The battle of Somerset, or Mill Springs, Ky., was a fair, open fight. The rebels fought well, and were overcome only by superior fighting on our side. According to rebel accounts, their force consisted of ten infantry regiments, three batteries, and some cavalry regiments, about 10,000 men. They fought bushwhacking style—from ravines, and behind trees, benches and rocks. The brunt of the battle devolved on the 4th Kentucky and 2d Minnesota, 9th Ohio and 10th Indiana regiments.

Shortly after 11 o'clock, Col. Hoskins succeeded in flanking the enemy on the extreme right, when the 9th Ohio and 2d Minnesota charged bayonets, and with triumphant yells broke the rebel ranks, and the rout began. They fled pell-mell to their camp, strewn the road with muskets, blankets, overcoats and knapsacks, and abandoned two guns and caissons.

Zollieffer was shot through the heart at the head of his staff, by Col. Fry of the 4th Kentucky regiment. It appears that he was way in the bushes, and suddenly emerged by his own Col. Fry, who was accompanied by some of his staff officers. The two parties mistook each other for friends, and approached within a few yards, and, approaching the mistake, both parties prepared for a hand to hand fight. One of Zollieffer's aids shot at Col. Fry, but only brought his horse down. The Colonel immediately drew his six-shooter, and brought Zollieffer from his horse at the first fire. The rebel staff deserted their chief's body, which was taken to Somerset the day after the battle.

An East Tennessean, writing to the Commercial, says all the credit and honor of this battle is due to the 10th and 9th Ohio, 4th Kentucky, and 2d Minnesota. They did all the fighting single-handed, with the exception of what support they received from one artillery. They all fought nobly, and never wavered from the fixed determination to gain the victory.

LIFE.—Life is no speculative venture with those who feel its value and duties. It has a deeper purpose, and its path becomes distinct and easy in proportion as it is earnestly and faithfully pursued. The rudest or the most refined pursuit, if adapted to the wants and capacities of the pursuer, has a truth, a beauty, and a satisfaction. All ships upon the ocean are not steamers, or packets, but the freight-bearers, fitted to their tasks, and the smallest shallow nobly fulfills its mission while it pushes on towards its destined port, nor shifts its course because larger crafts career to other palf upon the ocean of time.

Let him learn whether he is by nature a shallow or a ship—a coaster or an ocean crosser; and then, freighting himself according to his capacity and the market he should seek, fling his sail to the breeze, riding with wind and tide, if they go on his course, but beating resolutely against them if they cross his path. Have a well chosen and defined purpose, pursue it faithfully, and all will be well.

A lady made her husband a present of a silver drinking cup, with an angel at the bottom, and when she used to fill it for him, he used to drain it to the bottom, and she asked him why he drank every drop. "Because, ducky," he said, "I long to see the dear little angel." Upon which she had the angel taken out, and the devil engraved at the bottom, and he drank it off just the same; and she again asked him the reason. "Why," he replied, "because I won't leave the old devil a drop."

THE HOURS OF SCIENCE.—Caleb Cushing, in his speech in the Mass. House of Representatives said:

"Our country is in agony for victory, panting and yearning for it, and God grant that it may come, and come speedily, and deliver us from all the untold evils which gather like the darkest storm cloud over the future of the United States."

EMBARGO ON PRINTING MATERIALS.—An order on the Provost Marshal of St. Louis, forbids the shipment of printer's ink, and book materials, news, or other paper for printing purposes, from that city to all points in the State of Missouri, except by special permission.

Which is preferable, to have your head in a vice, or to have a vice in your head? We appeal to the press.

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, FEB. 1, 1862.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

DISASTER TO THE BURNING EXPEDITION.
After more than a fortnight's suspense we learn the destination of Burnside's expedition, and have had news from the fleet. The expedition left Fort Monroe on the 11th. On Monday, the 13th, the fleet encountered a terrible gale off Hatteras, and in passing over the bar to get inside the harbor, the propeller City of New York, laden with stores, was lost. The officers and crew were also lost. The vessel had on board 400 barrels of gunpowder, 1500 rifles, \$30 shells, a large supply of tents, hand grenades and stores of all kinds. One of the gunboats was stove by her anchor, and sunk in shallow water. A schooner loaded with coal, and a floating battery were also lost, including 60 horses. A boat containing 12 men was swamped, and Col. J. W. Allen and Surgeon S. F. Waller of the New Jersey 9th were drowned. The gale continued at intervals through the week, tossing the vessels about fearfully, but the fleet finally got inside the inlet, and at last accounts was preparing to advance upon Newbern or Roanoke Island. The women and children at Newbern have left, and great fears prevailed that the place would be taken. The rebels are fully aware of the advance and will make preparations to meet it. Before now the expedition must have encountered the enemy.

The rebels have removed a portion of their force from Pensacola to Mobile, expecting an attack on the latter place.

The forward movement from Cairo is delayed by the want of mottors for gunboats. An expedition is soon to start South from Kansas under Gen. Jim Lane.

The Southern press takes the defeat of Zollicoff pretty hard, still they think it will work for the best in the end, and so do we.

The news of the defeat of the loyal Indians and their retreat into Southern Kansas is confirmed. There were about 4000 of them under Mo-potho-yo-he-la, the aged Creek chief, who fought under Jackson in 1812. They were badly armed, and were overpowered by numbers.

Seven bridge burners in Missouri have been sentenced to be shot. The long bridge of the St. Joseph and Hannibal railroad, just completed, was burned Saturday night.

All is quiet along the Potomac. Virginia mud is deep, preventing any advance or fighting in that vicinity. Several regiments of the rebel army have left Manassas for the South or West, and Gen. Beauregard has been ordered to Columbus.

The very latest news from the Burnside expedition is to the 25th. Nearly all the vessels were in the sound, and General Burnside was preparing his forces to move by land as soon as Commodore Goldsboro should open the way. The next news from the fleet will probably give an account of active operations on the North Carolina coast.

A Mountain in Labor.
The Hoosac mountain is again in labor, and that great Physician of the Commonwealth, the legislature, is being consulted for relief. In short, the great Tunnel project is brought to a stand for the want of funds to carry it on, and all Northern Berkshire is moved to go down to Boston and pray the General Court to allow the boring to proceed. A special committee is now in session, listening to the case. Mr. Haupt, the contractor, says that after several years labor a hole has been made into the mountain 3000 feet, and he thinks the perforation could be completed in ten years. Petitioners ask for \$200,000 to complete the Troy and Greenfield railroad to the mountain; and then the railroad would be useless unless the tunnel should be completed. A further advance of funds would be necessary, and it is easy to be seen that the State would be bled four or five millions before daylight could be seen through the mountain.

The Governor did a wise thing when he cut off the source of supply to such an expenditure, and it would no doubt be better for the State to lose what it has already contributed to the enterprise than go on supplying contractors with money in the way it has done. At a time like this, the necessity for its completion cannot be urged over the more pressing necessities of the country. Could the people of Massachusetts speak on the matter nine-tenths of them would object to a further grant of money now. Taxes will be felt severely enough for the next ten years without adding to the weight by appropriating funds for such an object. If the legislature should not be lobbied from its unprejudiced view of the case the question will be safe in its hands.

RURAL ANNUAL AND HORTICULTURAL DIRECTORY.—Such is the title of a little book published at the commencement of each year by the editor of the Genesee Farmer. The volume for 1862 is received. It is a work which cannot be too extensively circulated among all interested in rural pursuits. The six previous volumes received very general commendation, and that for 1862 will be found fully equal to any of the series. Every man who owns a farm or garden should obtain a copy. Price only 25 cents. Sent prepaid by mail to any address on receipt of price. Address Joseph H. Adams, publisher of the Genesee Farmer, Rochester, N. Y.

NAVAL ACADEMY.—The Naval School is to be sent back to Annapolis, from Newport. Maryland requires an immense army to keep her in the Union, and Rhode Island sends thousands of men to fight the Union's battles, and yet Maryland must be favored and Rhode Island neglected, though Newport is the best maritime place in the country.

IGNORANT SIMON.—It now appears that Mr. Cameron was lamentably ignorant of the details of the War Department, so much so that in his annual report to Congress he represented that there were ninety thousand more volunteers enlisted than can be found on the books.

A DARK CAUSE.—The rebel cause is, in a very literal sense, the cause of darkness, for they are getting out of gas in Richmond, and at Memphis sperm candles sell for 15 cents a-piece. The streets of New Orleans are unlighted.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan., 1862.

MR. EDITOR.—A few notes from the Paris of America may not be uninteresting to your readers, and hence I jot down a few lines. A few days since I was in Connecticut, procuring a pair of skates, but on my return I found nothing in the way of ice. Slush and the debris of culinary departments filled the streets, and the gentlemen, the organ-grinders, "crank-box," and the apple stands of stationary vendors. But Yorkers don't mind the weather; be it muddy or hubby, clear or cloudy, hot or cold, they go to the theatre, to balls, to parties, "run with the machine," "bull" and "bear" stocks, and speculate on the "war for the Union." Apropos, let me here, on passing, say that the general impression obtains here, among all classes, that this war will be ended by the first of July next. Then what whizzing, what fizzing of Congreve rockets and Elizabethan wheels, what huzzing of the people, what booming of cannon will then be. The bunting symbol of our nationality will flaunt "glorious" in the breeze, as it did after the "Revolution" as it did after the West—from Somerset, let us all in good humor, while the safe arrival of the Burnside expedition on the coast of the "Old North State" swells the chorus of universal joy. Stocks are going up—gold held by speculators commands no premium, and treasury notes suffer no discount. Such are the effects produced by one victory. Others are coming. "Wait a little longer," and you will hear of rebels flying from our advancing columns from every point of the compass. Gen. McClellan has effected his combinations, and the bankers here, who are supplying the government with money, feel easy. It will not be long before the trip-hammers and cog-wheels in New England will play as lively as ever; not long before her brave sons will return to their wives, their sweethearts, and sisters, to pursue the arts of peace, "no less renowned" than war. "Wait a little longer," and there are eight regiments, nearly ready to start for the land of Dixie, that are bivouacked in this city, one of which is named after our Premier, viz: the "Seward Infantry." Our city is very healthy, only four hundred deaths occurring weekly, against 500 last year. We have no garroting this winter, and fewer burglaries. Whether the thieves, robbers and garroters have gone to fight for our flag, or whether the efficient police have broken up their nefarious dens, I am unable to state. In '57, when the commercial and industrial interests of the city were paralyzed by the fearful revolution in business, thousands suffered for want of food and fuel, and soup-houses were established by the benevolent to alleviate their sufferings. Now, with the Southern States in rebellion, and business more or less deranged, we hear of no suffering of this nature, or of soup-houses. Everybody has enough, except the improvident, who dissipate or loaf. In '57, our police station-houses were filled with ragged lodgers, and hundreds were turned away, for whom there were not sufficient accommodations. Now, our police stations at night are empty, the lodgers, excepting the "cell department," where the pugnaubs and tipsy are lodged for society's sake. Mr. Samuel B. Wheeler, formerly of your place, but now living at Stratford, has been tendered a Quartermaster's position in the Jackson Regiment, now quartered at the Union Barracks, but whether he has accepted I am not able to say. The organization of the "Sons of Connecticut" has brought many Connecticut families together, and when the war is ended there will be considerable visiting done between the old villages of the State. Senator Gwin of California, and his lady, are to be seen at our theatres occasionally. The Senator is on his parole not to leave the city without duly notifying the Government. This is enough for my first scribble.

ANNOYING CORRESPONDENTS.
Some of our metropolitan literary newspapers devote a column every week to answering the enquiries of correspondents. These "correspondents" are of course genuine, or they wouldn't answer them. They, the "correspondents," expect an editor knows everything, or what would be the use of asking so many questions? The idea is a good one, so we propose, for once, to overhaul a drawer full of rejected communications, and answer them, New York style. If the knowledge we impart should prove valuable, ten thousand other "correspondents" may apply, with the expectation of receiving immediate answers and a vast amount of information in regard to any subject.

DEA J. W. DELEHARTOWN.—In answer to your enquiries as to the quickest way to get to New York, I would say that the best method is to give them enough to eat, give 'em will.

FARMER H. M. MONSON.—The best way of setting posts for fences is to dig holes and set them in.

WIDOW C. G., Springfield.—A cure for a melancholic disposition will be effected by using less "mellon" which produces the "colic."

Q. B., Longmeadow.—Your receipt for riding horses of rats with "pize," would be likely to create "sensations." Better drive them away by putting salt on their tails.

MISS R. C., Ludlow.—Your poem entitled "Does He Think of Me Still?" goes into the wood box, because we rather think that "he" has forgotten you. The surest way to break your heart will be to drive him over several stone walls. The exploit will either break his neck or your own.

MRS. L. N., Brimfield.—Crying children may be pacified by giving them gingerbread. There's nothing like it. It won't avoid, give them a sound spanking.

L. J. W., Stafford.—Don't imagine yourself forgotten, or get the blues badly, because Betsey would like to answer your letter. She may be sick—sick of you, and don't want to; besides the mail or female may have been disarranged by a storm. You must be a dunce to think we can remedy the matter.

ZEPHEMIAH M., Wilbraham.—Don't want to advise you in the delicate matter you speak of. If you have been jilted, have come to the conclusion that the world's a weary waste, and don't want to live in it, you will find a balm for all your woes in the pure, cold water of Old Maid's Pond. Select a deep place and jump in.

F. J. P., Warren.—Your article on capital punishment will make twenty-five columns in small type. A person would sooner be executed than read it, yet you think, no doubt, that we ought to read your paper free six years to pay for it. You have no idea how long it has supplied us with your own.

ZEPHEMIAH M., Wilbraham.—Your ambition to become a vivandier or to serve your country as a soldier, is purely romantic. Still, if you are bent on taking the field, you must exchange your petticoats for breeches, cut off your pretty ringlets for a soldier's cap, then enlist with the first squad of recruits, camp with the men, and look out that a rebel bullet or cupid's arrow does not pierce your bosom.

G. B. J., Ware.—Your aspirations to become a politician are not commendable. Better drive a wheel cart or sell codfish for a living.

P. W., Palmer.—In the horse-shoeing business you will get more kicks than thanks. The best shoes you can use are those which you steel.

We think the above will do for this time. Those who like the style, will please send in their communications.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A fire in Quincy Market, Boston, last Monday morning, destroyed \$50,000 worth of property.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

WILBRAHAM.—Timothy Hooton of Wales has purchased the factory owned by D. A. Calkins in Wilbraham, and will soon enter upon the manufacture of army cloth.

MILLS STOPPING.—It is thought the mills at Thorndike and Three Rivers will soon stop, there being no demand for their goods—tent cloth. They have got cotton on hand, and it is hoped the suspension of work will not be long if it should occur.

MR. MERRIAM, late postmaster at Enfield, was not removed, as stated last week. He sent in his resignation several months ago, and has been waiting to have somebody take the office ever since.

POLICE.—Martha Curtis, a school teacher of Wales, was before Justice Collins on Tuesday, charged with too severely punishing a boy by the name of Edward Coburn, with a ruler. After an examination of the case the Justice decided that the schoolmarm hadn't whipped the boy too hard, and dismissed the complaint.

MOXSON.—Warren Fuller, Esq., was taken suddenly ill last Sunday evening, and in the space of fifteen minutes vomited three quarts of fresh blood. It is supposed that a blood vessel was ruptured in his stomach. Dr. Smith was called, who succeeded in arresting the flow of blood, and though very weak, Mr. Fuller is now recovering. In all he lost about five quarts of blood.

"HARD ROADS TO TRAVEL."—The train which left Palmer for Amherst Saturday evening had not returned up to the time of writing this—Friday. It got stuck in the snow about a mile this side of Amherst, and an engine which was being taken up later in the evening ran into the train, demolishing a portion of the passenger car and disabling the engine. The engine had just returned from the shops at Springfield, where it had been repaired. The New London and Palmer road was pretty thoroughly frozen up. The train hence for New London Monday morning only got as far as Monson the first day, and the road was not opened for through trains till Thursday. The Western road, by perseverance, was kept open, with short delays.

ENFIELD.—Ephraim Richards, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Enfield, died on the 20th inst., at the age of 84 years. He has resided in Enfield about 60 years, and was a man of great business energy. He commenced life without a dollar, first learning the trade of cooper at Bloody Brook (South Deerfield). When the cooping business was dull, he would start out with a trunk of goods to sell, and after earning a small sum of money he opened a store in South Deerfield, from whence he removed to Enfield. He opened a store in that place and was for many years the largest merchant in town. He accumulated a large fortune, and some years ago he presented each of his seven sons with \$10,000. At the time of his death he was supposed to be worth \$30,000 to \$40,000.

WARREN.—MR. EDITOR:—I notice that your valuable paper has items from most of the towns in your neighborhood, but seldom any thing from Warren. We are a busy world here among ourselves this winter evening, at which our Lyceums ever strive to out rival Demosthenes and Chas. Sumner, and draw crowded houses. The Benevolent Society meets once in two weeks, the Division of the Sons of Temperance every Thursday evening, and the church concerts and weddings fill up the remainder of the time. Cupid seems to be "raining Ned" with the young folks, for there has been a wedding about every week, and in spite of the hard times, there are lots of others waiting their turn. Our Division of Sons and Daughters of Temperance is increasing fast. From one to eight new members join at every meeting. We have officers for the quarter are: Wm. M. Warren, D. W. Shepard, W. A. W. E. Severson, R. S.; J. C. Bliss, A. R. S.; A. B. Bliss, T. Albert Blodgett, F. S.; Geo. Walker, C. W. Robbins, A. C.; J. W. Gilbert, L. S. P. The Division lately had a supper at which they cleared over \$10, so that with a nice hall to meet in, everything promises well for the future. The Methodist society hold a festival on Tuesday evening, Feb. 4th. AN OBSERVER.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN PALMER DURING THE YEAR 1861.—The number of births in Palmer during the year 1861 was 145—males 88, females 57. American parentage 50, foreign 95. The occupation of fathers is registered as follows: Laborers 70; farmers 19; soldiers 4; spinners, weavers, carpenters, blacksmiths, painters, carders, 4 each; merchants 3; grocers, machinists, watchmen, 2 each; and 1 each of the following: Shoemaker, peddler, dresser tender, dyer, physician, harness maker, tailor, spooler, barber, railroad repairer, express messenger, baker, manufacturer, druggist, teamster. One no occupation known. The number of births was 44 larger than during the year previous, and as anticipating a want of soldiers, the number of male children is double the number born in 1860. The most fruitful months were in autumn.

The number of marriages was 43—eight more than in 1860. In 32 cases it was a first marriage of both parties; in 9 it was the second of the groom and the first of the bride; in one instance it was the first of the groom and second of the bride; in two instances the second of both, and in one the third of the groom and second of the bride. In 21 cases both parties resided in Palmer; in 11 the bride was taken from Palmer, and in 3 the groom went out of town for his bride. Eleven couples belonged out of town, but came here to get married. In 12 instances both parties were born in Ireland, in 5 both were natives of Canada, and in one a German married an Irish girl. The youngest couple were respectively 19 years of age. In one case a girl of 15 married a man of 27. The oldest single man was 29; oldest maiden lady 44, who married a widower of 47. The oldest couple was a groom of 65 and a bride of 47. The largest number of grooms were under 25 years of age; largest number of brides under 23, which shows that the greatest marrying period with males is between 20 and 25, the greatest with females between 18 and 23. The occupation of the grooms is as follows: Farmers 3; laborers 17; merchants 3; shoemakers 3; carpenters 1; machinist, 1 mechanic, 1 tailor, 1 jeweler, 1 spinner, 1 porter.

It appears by the above in relation to births and marriages that those termed "laborers" are more given to marriage than other people, and furnish three-fourths of our infantile population. It seems to be in keeping with a trite observation that the poor man's comforts are his children.

The number of deaths was 57—eleven more than in 1860. Males 25, females 32. The oldest person was Mrs. Annie Stebbins, who was 97. Under 1 year, 5; between 10 and 20 4; between 20 and 30—9; between 30 and 40—5; between 40 and 50—7; between 50 and 60—1; between 60 and 70—1; between 70 and 80—4; between 80 and 90—2; between 90 and 100—1.

The occupation of males was as follows:—Farmers 5; laborers 2; dresser tender, painter, dyer, soldier, paper manufacturer, station agent, physician, mechanic, watchman, 1 each. Seventeen were natives of Palmer, 4 of Belchertown, 4 of Monson, 2 of Ludlow, 1 of Wilbraham, 4 of Connecticut, 2 of N. Y., 2 of N. H., 1 of Vt., and 7 were foreigners.

Consumption was the great destroyer, taking away 18, mostly young persons. The causes of death were: Consumption 18, diphtheria 5, fits 3, typhoid fever 3, old age 3, fever 2, and one each of heart disease, bowel complaint, pleurisy, rheumatism, accidental, drowning, bleeding at lungs, whooping cough, apoplexy, bilious fever, teething, measles, carbuncle, hydrocephalus, ulceration of bowels, dropsy, colic, congestion of lungs, unpronounceable, and in 4 instances no cause is given. The months of the greatest fatality were September and March; the least January and May.

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LECTURE THIS EVENING.—Charles L. Balch will lecture at Nassawanno Hall this, Saturday, evening, on European Travel and the American War. The following from a contemporary speaks well for the lecture:

Mr. C. L. Balch's lecture on European Travel, with particular reference to the foreign opinion on the American Civil War, was very well attended, and elicited marked attention and interest. The lecturer was particularly happy in his description of the Royal "diminutive" incident to his presentation to the Queen of England, and related some very rare and laughter-invoking anecdotes of the domestic life of the Emperor of Austria. His visit to Stratford-upon-Avon, the home of Shakespeare, and his tribute to that great light in Anglo-Saxon literature, were highly interesting, but we only complain that the literary portion of the lecture encroached too much on his analysis of European politics and the American complications. Mr. Balch paid a high tribute to the genius of Mr. Seward, hailing him as the greatest statesman of the age; superior to Count Cavour—and in politics and "comity of nations," to our Lord Palmerston. He prophesied that "in our Lord Palmerston, the English will be upon us. Follow, then, the cautious advice of our sagacious premier, and be prepared. We are simply on our backs while 'proud England' is forging our fetters. Be up, then, and do it! Build a fortress at Rouses Point and at Derby Line. Ye solid men of Boston, present a solid phalanx against the 'Warrior' mail glad ship which even now is arming against you."

At the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. Balch exhibited some fine views of Paris and some elegant stereoscopic pictures.

The faithful lecturer exhibits all the observation of men and manners which so distinguishes his father, and perhaps more of the art of the scholar.

We hope to hear during the winter the second and third lectures of the course.

Mr. Balch will lecture in Springfield, Monday evening, Feb. 10th.

WARE POLICE.—Three weeks ago Mr. J. T. Warren was tried before Mr. DeWitt, on complaint of Mrs. S. E. Rogers, for an alleged indecency with Miss B. McGart, and recognized to appear at the June term of the Superior Court. Last Tuesday Mrs. Rogers was tried before Mr. Clark of Enfield, on complaint of Bridget McGart, for alleged perjury in the former trial, and likewise recognized to appear at the same term of Court.

The ladies of North Wilbraham have just sent to St. Louis a large box of comfortable, quilts, shirts, drawers, mittens, sheets, bandages, &c., &c., for the benefit of those who are fighting the battles of our country. They have also sent \$26 worth of articles to the soldiers of Camp Reed, and a barrel of things worth \$23 to Fort Monroe.

A GOOD PLACE TO GO.—A party of young folks went to Fiskdale on a sleigh ride a few days since, finding it a capital place to secure physical comforts and enjoy a fine time. The hotel there is kept in just the style for such parties.

OYSTERS ARRIVED.—There has been an oyster famine in this region for a fortnight, but we are happy to announce that Mr. Fox's oyster vessel has arrived, and he is ready to supply customers far and near with all they wish.

E. N. MONTAGUE will deliver a temperance lecture to-morrow (Sunday) evening at the Congregational church in Thorndike, commencing at 7 o'clock.

A PETITION is in circulation, requesting the Governor to remove Perry Cheever, who shot his wife's sister in Ware Center a few weeks ago, from the jail to the insane hospital at Northampton.

TRIAL JUSTICE.—Henry F. Brown of Brimfield has been appointed a trial justice of criminal cases for this county.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.—Some of the public men of England are beginning to see that a war with America would make their country dependent upon Russia for food, and upon the preservation of peace with Russia that country could not depend. Russia has an account to settle with England, and she would be led to present it should she see the English hard pressed.

CAMP PUNISHMENT.—Horace Weaver, of Winsted, Conn., writes home from camp at Washington that he has just "carried the log" for three hours, as the penalty for shooting a hog while on sentinel duty. He had orders to let "nothing pass," and after a sharp tussle with the porker he had to give in or shoot.

BRITISH HOODLUMS.—The British Consul at Havana refuses to allow the Government despatch bag for the American Legation in Mexico to be sent to Vera Cruz by the British mail packet from Havana. The Consul is a warm sympathizer with the rebels.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.—This magazine for February is received, and among the many articles entertaining and instructive is one quite apropos at this time; being an account of the Whiskey Insurrection, which commenced in Western Pennsylvania, in 1791, and which tested the strength of the then young government. Washington, who was then President, by his firmness and decision "conquered a peace" without shedding one drop of blood. It is curious to notice the similarity of language used in this first rebellion, and the pre-arranged one. The rebels then thought of applying to England for aid, and of marching on and taking Philadelphia, then the national capital. And in justification of their designs only asked to be "let alone," determining not to allow the National Government to coerce by sending troops to subjugate them. Some of the leaders finally became alarmed and fled, while the masses readily submitted to the requirements of government.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE.—As Mr. Joseph Morrill, a resident of Salisbury, and one of the representatives from the First Essex district to the General Court, was getting on the cars at Amesbury depot, for the purpose of going to Boston on Friday, his foot slipped from the car step, and he fell under the wheels, and the train killing him instantly. Mr. Morrill was about 50 years of age, a carpenter by trade, and was esteemed by all who knew him as a worthy man and a good citizen. He leaves a widow and several children, who will be in comfortable circumstances so far as means of livelihood are concerned.

A WIFE'S INFIDELITY REVEALED BY A TIMEPIECE.—A wealthy and amiable gentleman of Hinsdale, Mass., who had been lately married, returning home lastly one night, not long since, found upon retiring, a strange couch and chain under his pillow, which proved to be the property of a dashing young man, who had been quite an intimate friend of the gentleman's wife. The husband sold out and returned to his former home at the west, leaving the gay young man and disfigured wife to enjoy themselves as best they could at Hinsdale.

THE TRENT AFFAIR.—According to the London Times the despatch of Mr. Seward in relation to the surrender of Mason and Slidell, was considered in a Cabinet council on the 9th. It was decided to return an answer expressing gratification at the disposal of Capt. Wilkes' act, and accepting the satisfaction rendered. The Government declines to enter into a discussion of neutral and belligerent rights at present. There is great relief felt in England at the surrender. It is now believed that John Bull is glad to escape a war with the United States.

BAD FOR THE REBEL COMMISSIONERS.—The London Times says that the Mason and Slidell affair will cost England nearly four million pounds sterling. It declares that these rebels are "the most worthless bony that could have been extracted from the jaws of the American lion," and it sincerely hopes that no Englishman will give "these fellows anything in the shape of an ovation." It recognizes both as blind and habitual revilers of England, and affirms that "England would have done just as much to rescue two negroes!"

DON'T WANT THEM SHOULD DANCE.—They are becoming puritanical at Richmond, as one of the papers there published calls for the suppression of the waltz and the polka. "For the romping female animals of Yankee land," says this Southern Roundhead, "such things may do, but the Southern ladies should scout them." But the Southerners seem to prefer to dance them.

ARMED OPPOSITION TO JOINING THE CHURCH.—Thomas Dilworth of Solbury, Pa., shot his wife on Sunday last. She was about to join the Baptist church at Point Pleasant, to which he was opposed. She started to go to church, when he took down the gun and discharged its contents into her thigh, below the groin. The wound is not considered mortal.

DEATH OF A REPRESENTATIVE.—Theodore Stebbins, one of the representatives from Springfield, died on Monday last. He had been sick for some time, which had prevented him from taking a seat in the legislature. He was President of the Agawam Bank, and 59 years of age.

OH, MR.!—The Empress Eugenie has declared that court dresses for ladies must be hereafter two feet wider and longer than hitherto. A new kind of court dress adapted to this expansive garment has been invented. The new ordinance is not received with favor by the wives of the under-officials.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—The English Parliament will meet on the 6th of February. From that time will date "agitation" for the acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy, in connection with France and Spain. That will be the logical consequence of previous English action.

PREMIUM FOR SALT.—The Legislature of North Carolina has given \$100,000 to encourage the manufacture of salt, which is evidence of the hard up condition of the secessionists. Those persons who contend that salt is a poison must consider Secession a paradise.

BREAKING THE BLOCKADE.—In spite of the stone fleet at Charleston, and the large force we have near Savannah, foreign ships continue to enter those ports. The blockading vessels would seem to form nothing but stone fleets, they are so heavy and slow.

REMOVED.—Major Ripley of the ordnance department has been removed, and Capt. Dyer, superintendent of the Springfield armory, has been called to his place. It is intimated that Major Ripley followed the example of Cameron in making contracts.

HORSES IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The number of horses in Massachusetts, one year old and upwards, is 90,000—barely enough, if all were in suitable condition, to mount the cavalry regiments of our army.

ALL SAFE.—Mason and Slidell have reached St. Thomas, and all the fears for their safety that have been expressed can be in the deep bosom of the sea buried, where it was supposed the envoys themselves had gone.

ROLL OF HONOR AND FAME.

As previously announced we now present to our readers the names of all who have volunteered into the service of our country from Ware since the commencement of the present rebellion, so far as ascertained, and we think it to be nearly perfect. There may have been two or three who have enlisted into regiments out of the State that have not come to our knowledge.

"M" for married, "S" single.

2d Regiment, Company D, now at Fredericks, Md.

Lieutenant,	O. H. Howard	m.
Sergeant,	Julius G. Barnes	m.
Corporal,	Warren V. Howard	m.
Private,	Lucius H. Chilson	m.
"	William H. Bacon	a.
"	William F. Hatstat	a.
"	Isaac Alexander	m.
"	Sebastian Grundle	a.
"	Michael O'Brien	a.
"	E. H. Conry	a.
"	Joseph Stone	a.
"	John C. Johnston	a.
"	James Kinney	a.
"	Charles Snow	a.
"	John Buckley	a.
"	Richard McNaney (discharged.)	a.
"	Charles Converse (left the Reg.)	a.
"	Lieut. Howard has been detailed as signal officer and is now in the vicinity of Fort Myer.	a.

Alexander was taken prisoner and is at Richmond, Va.

Company G.

Private, J. D. Green

10th Regiment, At Camp Brightwood.

Company A.

Private, Julius A. Cushman

James Dimsey (deserted.)

Company K.

Private, Thomas Savannah

J. Graham

11th Regiment, Regimental Band.

Musician, E. F. Mudgett.

15th Regiment, At Poolsville, Md.

Company F.

Drummer, J. H. Johnson

Private, Luke H. Blackmer

Blackmer was taken prisoner at the battle of Ball's Bluff and is now in Richmond, Va.

18th Regiment, Company A.

Private, Thomas Donovan

21st Regiment, With Burnside's Expedition.

Company E.

Private, Daniel Combs

Company H.

 Corporal, William D. Snell | a. || Private, Charles Converse, | a. |
"	J. W. Olney	a.
"	S. H. Sawin	m.
"	Michael Thornton	m.
"	Alonso White	m.

22d Regiment, At Hall's Hill, Va.

Company D.

ANTIQUE HOUSE, by E. B. SAAR, East of Railroad Bridge.

A THOMPSON, Maker and Repairer of Carriages.

B. H. JOHNSON, Carpenter and Joiner, and Mover of Buildings.

CYRUS KNOX, Jr., News Room and Stationery, at the Post Office.

CHAAS. H. GOFF, Livery and Feeding Stable.

DANIEL GRANGER, Counsellor and Attorney at Law.

D. MULVERHILL, Merchant Tailor, and dealer in Gents' Furnishing Goods.

E. MARSHALL, Carpenter and Joiner.

E. S. BROOKS, Repairer of Watches and Jewelry, Confectioner and Fancy Grocer.

E. BROWN, dealer in Hardware, Iron, Steel Balastrils, Oils and Glass.

E. B. ELSBRE, Livery and Feeding Stable.

F. J. WASSUM, Merchant Tailor, and Dealer in Gents' Furnishing Goods.

FREEMAN DODGE.—Meat Market, basement of Commercial Block.

GEORGE H. JENKS, Boot and Shoe Maker, East Main Street.

GEORGE M. STACY, Agt., dealer in Stoves, Pumps, Garden Engines, Tin Work, &c.

HENRY JONES, Barber and Hair Dresser, Opposite Depot.

HALL & TRUMBLE, wholesale and retail dealer in Flour, Grain, Coal, Wood, Plaster, &c.

HIGGINS, WOOD & ALLEN, Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines and Fancy Articles.

H. W. MUNGER, Merchant Tailor, and Manufacturer of Custom Clothing.

IRON FOUNDRY, by John A. Squier, Furnace Street.

JOHAN SHAW, Brick Mason and Plasterer.

J. R. GAMWELL, dealer in Dry Goods, Crockery, Flour and Family Groceries.

o. 77 J. W. THOMPSON, dealer in Groceries,
Cruckery, Provisions, Flour, &c.
o. JOHN WAITE, Agt., Manufacturer and
dealer in Harcovey, Trunks, Bobs, Whips, &c.
J. T. ROBINSON & Co., dealers in Boots,
Shoes and Rubbers, Nassawoman Block.
JOHN FEENEY, Eating Saloon, opposite
the depot.
J. S. LOOMIS, Dealer in all kinds of House
Furniture, Coffins, and Burial Caskets.
J. A. KINN, Grocer and Attorney at

J. A. ALLEN, Counselor and Notary Public,
L. W., Notary Public and Gen. Insurance Agent.

JAMES PERRY, House and Sign Painter,
and Paper Hanger.

JOHN BOWLES, dealer in Boots, Shoes,
Rubbers, and Newspapers.

K. H. ALLEN, dealer in Family Groceries,
Flour, Crockery and Paper Hangings.

LAWRENCE & Co., dealers in Pork, Lard,
Hams, Dried Beef and Sausages.

LS. HILLS, Deputy Sheriff.

LIVERY & FEEDING STABLE, by Wm.
Fuller.

MFOX Wholesale Dealer in Fresh Fish,

M. ¹⁸²⁴ and Oysters, Nuts, Fruit, &c.

M. **W. FRENCH**, Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, east of the Railroad Bridge.

M. **MRS. A. C. COLLINS**, Dealer in Millinery and Fancy Goods.

N. **ASSOWANNO HOUSE**, by J. W. Weeks, opposite the depot.

N. DUPER & Co., manufacturers of Monu-
 uments, Tombstones and other Marble Works.
N. SMITH, Carriage and Sleigh Manufac-
 turer, and Repairer.
PALMER & Houser, by John Allen, nearly
 in front of Depot.
P. P. KELLOGG, dealer in Dry Goods,
 Groceries, Ready Made Clothing, &c.
W. WESLER, dealer in Stoves, Tin

P. Ware, Pipe, &c.

P. McMANAMY, Blacksmith and Horse Shoer.

S. W. SMITH, Agt., dealer in Family Groceries, Flour, Farmer's Produce, &c.

S. D. SHAW, Jr., Palmer Center, Brick Layer & Plasterer, Steam Baker's, Furnaces, &c., &c.

W. N. COLBY, dealer in Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

W. MERRIAM, Manufacturer and Re-

No. 77
tail Dealer in all kinds of leather.
W. M. HOLBKOOK, dealer in Drugs, Me-
dicines, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, etc.
W. W. HAGAR, Jeweler and Repairer of
Watches.
W. WINTER, Forger, Carriage Repairer,
&c.
W. M. A. COOPER, Ambrotype and Pho-
tographic Artist. Opposite the Palmer House.
B. COWAN, Dentist. Of-

BROWN COTTONS.
15 Bales Unbleached Sheetings, just received
and for sale

BY **P. P. KELLOGG.**
Sept. 7.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of **Oswen Carlan** late of Ludlow, in the county of Hampden, deceased; and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to **JAMES G. ALLEN,**

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Jan. 15, 1952.

Public Administrator.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY EXPRESS.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

All goods, packages and parcels forwarded through Adams Express Co., care U. S. Army and Navy Express, No. 297 Penn. Avenue, will be promptly delivered to the camps as directed.

NOTICE.—This is to notify all persons indebted to the undersigned, that their accounts must be settled on or before the first of February, 1952, in order to be in compliance with this requirement.

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to protect them-

business. For I don't have a Pack of Business Cards printed when he can get them so handsomely done at this office.

The Palmer Journal.

VOLUME XII.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1862.

NUMBER 39.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

—BY—
FISK & GOFF.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. To those who pay strictly in advance. Twenty-five Cents will be deducted. For six months 75 Cents; for three months 35 Cents.
G. M. FISK. A. J. GOFF.

THE QUEEN OF THE STARS.

For months the "radiant evening star," from its dazzling and bewitching beauty, its solitary and unrivaled splendor, has been the object of interest and attention to all gazers at the glories of the western horizon.

We find it difficult to believe that the Venus of our present evening sky is not more brilliant and charming than she has ever been before, when in the same relative position with regard to the sun; but we are obliged to confess that her resplendent lustre is alone the result of her solitary glory. She is now the *Sidus inter minores ignes*. She reigns alone. All bright stars and shining groups are absent from her pathway. Her great celestial rivals, Jupiter, Saturn and Mars, are now holding "high converse with Aurora in the morning sky." Thus she is left queen and empress of the western heavens, and with her soft, silvery light, and her mild radiance, has attracted all lovers of the starry skies.

She has just now reached (Jan. 21st) "the zenith of her greatness," passing, as she is, from her superior to her inferior conjunction. If we watch her carefully in the coming month we shall find her brightness rapidly diminishing, her hour of setting earlier on each succeeding evening as she approaches the great luminary from which she derives her light, until her pale shining is lost in the splendor of his rays. In the early spring she will reappear on the eastern side of the sun, to repeat as morning star for the next half of her synodical revolution, the same phenomena and phases.

Seen through the telescope, she presents the appearance of the waning crescent, a small, bright moon, bathed in prismatic light, with a clear edge sharply defined against the blackness of the sky.

Because she is our nearest planetary neighbor, named in honor of the mystic goddess of love and beauty; is always associated with the peace and rest of the twilight hour, because she resembles our own planet in size, diurnal and annual revolution, and is probably attended by a "lone satellite," she has occupied the attention of astronomers and poets from the earliest ages. All the poets sang her praises:—

"The star
Of Hesperus, whose office is to bring
Twilight upon the earth."
"She that from her radiant urn
Pours forth the light of love."
"The evening star of love and rest."
"Astarte's bediamonded crescent,
Distinct with its duplicate horn."
"O, sacred to the fall of day,
Queen of propitious stars appear."

The star gazers of the last year will remember forever the two astronomical events which have distinguished its disastrous annals: the wonderful comet of July, as glorious as unannounced and unexpected, "War's dread harbinger;" and the soft, pensile beauty of the planet Venus, as the evening star of 1861.—*Providence Journal.*

THE DEAD EDITOR.—A paper in a neighboring State, after giving a long obituary of a deceased brother of the quill, thus, in glowing strains, concludes: "We are not glad, alas, that such an editor is in Heaven? There the cry of 'more copy' shall never be abused any more by his political antagonists, with lies and detractions that should shame a demon to promulgate. There he shall no more be used as a ladder for the aspiring to kick down as they reach the desired height, and need him no more. There he shall be able to see the immense masses of mind he has moved, all unknowingly and unknown as he has been during his weary pilgrimage on earth. There he will find all claims credited, not a clap of his thunder stolen, and there shall be no horrid typographical errors to set him in a fever. We are glad the editor is in Heaven."

HOW TO BREAK ONESELF OF BAD HABITS.—Understand clearly the reasons, and all the reasons, why the habit is injurious. Study the subject till there is no lingering doubt in your mind.

Avoid the places, the persons, the thoughts that lead to the temptation.

Keep busy. Idleness is the strength of bad habits.

Do not give up the struggle when you have broken your resolution once, twice, ten times, a thousand times. That only shows how much more need there is for you to strive.

When you have broken your resolution, just think the matter over, and endeavor to understand why it was failed, so that you may be on your guard against a recurrence of the same circumstance.

Do you think it a little or an easy thing that you have undertaken. It is folly to expect to break off a habit in a day which may have been gathering strength in you for years.

THE VALUE OF POETRY.—Cultivate poetry by all means; true poetry will teach you to feel and to suffer, to bear calmly the ills of life, to love and honor your fellow creatures, and to do your duty in that state of life into which it has pleased God to call you. It will enable you to do your work with greater will and earnestness. The better the poet, the harder the worker. Burns at the plow, Milton at Statecraft, Shakespeare at acting, Ben Johnson in laying bricks; these were no kid glove poets. "God himself is the perfect poet," says Browning; yes, the most perfect, because He is the All-Worker.

If we lack the sagacity to discriminate nicely between our acquaintances and our friends, misfortune will readily do it for us.

Modesty promotes worth; but conceals it; just as leaves hid the growth of fruit, and hide it from view.

If a woman could talk out of the two corners of her mouth at the same time, there would be a good deal said on both sides.

Frost Fancies.

The frost is at work on the pane to-night, tracing his fancies, the artist-sprite! His fancies so exquisite, dainty and rare. They might be the dreams of the sleeping air, crystallized—showing what summer-things she loves to fan with her faithful wings. And—oh, there's no end to the wonderful things! There are leaves, and mosses, and vines, and flowers.

Tangled in wild-wood, or trained in bowers; With drifts of sea-weed, and dashes of spray, All mixed—in a dream's fantastical way—With plumes of feathery ferns, and bays; That chime, in odors, through forest-dells; And hunting-horns, from whose silvery throats, In flower-like forms wind frozen notes. And maiden tresses, and wild bird wings, And—oh, there's no end to the wonderful things! Which the frolicsome Frost, the artist-sprite, On my window traces this wintry night!

Sorrow.

I said to Sorrow's awful storm, That beat against my breast, "Lage on! Thou may'st destroy this form, And lay it low at rest; But still the spirit that now broods Thy tempest raging high, Undaunted on its fury looks With steadfast eye."

Toil and Duty.

Rugged strength and radiant beauty, These were one in nature's plan; Humble toil and heavenward duty, These will form the perfect man.

LOVE IN THE MARKET.

When I was a young man, I was a professor of languages in the Blank Institute. One of our lady teachers was an interesting young person, very intelligent and attractive. She and I made each other's acquaintance, and (I may as well admit it first as last) we became very warmly attached.

The duties of Miss Hanson (for so I shall call the young lady) had become very onerous—altogether too much for her delicate frame; and I, pained to see one who was so dear to me laboring beyond her strength, looked about to see if something better could not be found for her. Gladly would I have had her my wife, and thus have obtained the necessity of her earning her own support; but in the then state of my finances, such a thing was not to be thought of. And so, not being able to do as I would, I tried to do what I could; and success attended my efforts.

A wealthy gentleman of my acquaintance, who had several young children, wanting a first class governess for them, I eagerly proposed Miss Hanson, and her examination proving satisfactory, she was duly installed in her new situation. She found it to be easy, pleasant and profitable; and my mind being set at rest regarding her, I now turned my attention exclusively to the duties of my profession, resolved to postpone for a year the pleasant duties of courtship. I judged that we would both be better for the faithful discharge of our engagements, seeing each other but seldom, than we should otherwise be. To be sure, it would have pleased me well to have received frequent letters from my esteemed Clara; but as she expressed herself very much adverse to letter writing, I would not require her to distress herself for my sake.

Several months after Miss Hanson entered upon her work as governess, the eldest son of her employer came home, a graduate from college. He admired Miss Hanson from the first moment that he saw her, and it was not long before he made her aware of the fact. He was pressing in his suit, he was wealthy, he was present with her, and my lady-love transferred her affections and her engagement to him. The employer, discerning what was taking place, was enraged at his son's folly and the lady's presumption, as he termed it, and would listen to nothing but an utter abandonment of the engagement. He turned the young lady away, and she proceeded to New York in search of another situation. She had entered into arrangements to teach for six months—I do not know where, when her lover suddenly appeared before her, and insisted upon a private and immediate marriage.

She consented, and after the ceremony the bridegroom went his way and the bride her's for the term of six months. At the expiration of that time they again met, and proceeded to the city of Detroit to reside.

At this time no spirit whispered in my ear of danger or trouble. Calmly I labored on, only now and then pausing to think contentedly of Clara, and to feel renewed satisfaction that she was so well placed. But suddenly I heard of her conduct—of all except her marriage, and of course she was lost to me as much as though I had known her to be wedded. I could not overlook such deceit and heartlessness.

Five years rolled away, and on a wild and stormy night I arrived at Detroit. Feeling very much fatigued, I asked to be shown to one of my room in the hotel. Hardly had I been left alone, when some one knocked on the door next to mine.

"Who's there?" said a woman's voice. "Father," was the reply. "Mrs. Jenkins is below, and wishes to see you. I told her that you were not very well and had retired; but she will take no denial."

"Then she must come up here, pa; we can never dress again and go down to her."

"Let me see, what was Mrs. Jenkins's maiden name?" asked one of the voices in the next room, when the father had withdrawn.

Hitherto I had been sitting in a contemplative mood before my fire, hearing because I could not help it, the partition being so very thin.

"Why, she was Clara Hanson—don't you know she was our schoolmate in Boston years ago?"

You may judge there was a very sudden and violent alteration in my state of mind. I started so that I hit my head against the corner of the mantelpiece, and came near rolling into the fire.

In breathless expectation I awaited the coming of the visitor. She had really married Jenkins then—that was the name of my friend. Presently that well remembered step drew near. There was a noisy meeting, much laughter, many questions, many expressions of affection, of delight at being once more together.

"But come, now, let us hear each other's adventures," said Clara; and when her friends had related theirs, she began to talk of hers.

Reader, can you imagine my feelings as I heard that woman tell what I have already told, and much more? I heard all of it as if in a dream, yet I knew it was real—as anything can be in this unreal world. Presently I arose, and stealing softly into the hall, laid just before the door of the room where Clara was, one of my cards, and in excited silence waited the result. It was what I had reckoned on. Mrs. J. saw it instantly as she stepped from her friends' room. "Some one has dropped a note," I heard her say. I heard her move towards the light. Then she gave a little shriek, and rushed back to her friends.

"Oh! Mr. — has been here. He must have seen me come in and followed me.—What shall I do?"

"Who is Mr. —? You did not mention him. Why do you fear him?" asked the friends.

"Oh, he was an old beau of mine," said Clara, "and I would not meet him for the world."

"Why, how many beaux did you have?" was the laughing inquiry.

"I had a great many, and I was engaged to four other men when I married Mr. Jenkins. Mr. — was the fourth one."

Ever since that night in the Detroit Hotel, I have been firmly established in the opinion that not the chosen people of Israel alone were watched over by a particular Providence.

GETTING ON IN THE WORLD.

There are many different ways of getting on in the world; it does not always mean making a great deal of money, or being a great man, for people to look up to with wonder. Leaving off a bad habit for a good one, is getting along in the world; to be clean and tidy, instead of dirty and disorderly, is getting on; to be careful and saving, instead of thoughtless and wasteful, is getting on; to be active and industrious, instead of lazy, is getting on; to be kind and forbearing, instead of ill-natured and quarrelsome, is getting on; to work as diligently in the master's absence as in his presence, is getting on; in short, when we see any one properly attentive to his duties, persevering through such difficulties to gain such knowledge as shall be of use to himself and others, offering a good example to his relatives and acquaintances, we may be sure that he is getting on in the world. Money is a very useful article in its way, but it is possible to get on with small means, for it is a mistake to suppose that we must wait for a good deal of money before we can do anything. Perseverance is often better than a full purse.

There are more help towards getting on than is commonly supposed; many people lag behind or miss the way altogether, because they do not see the simple and abundant means which surround them on all sides; and so it happens that those means are aids which cannot be bought for money. Those who wish to get on in the world must have a stock of patience and perseverance, of hopeful confidence, a willingness to learn, and a disposition not easily cast down by difficulties and disappointments.

CORRECT SPEAKING.—We advise all young people to acquire early in life the habit of using good language, both in speaking and writing, and to abandon, as early as possible, any use of slang words or phrases. The longer they live, the more difficult the acquisition of correct language will become; and if the golden age of youth, the proper season for the acquisition of language, be passed in its abuse, the unfortunate victim of neglected education is very properly doomed to talk slang for life. Money is not necessary to procure this education. Every man has it in his power. He has merely to use the language which he reads, instead of the slang which he hears; to form his taste from the best speakers and poets of the country; to treasure up choice phrases in his memory, and habituate himself to their use, avoiding, at the same time, that pedantic precision and bombast, which shows rather the weakness of vain ambition than the polish of an educated mind.

A WORD TO LAND-LUBBERS.—Now that so many of our city young men are enlisting in the Navy, it may be well to enlighten their fresh and green ideas:

The Stern Post is not a weekly newspaper. The Berths on board do not necessarily add to the census.

The Hatchways are not hens' nests. Pugilists are not engaged to Box the Commodore.

The Boatwain does not pipe all hands with a megaphone.

The Braces are not net suspenders. The Deck is not a pack of cards.

The Men are not beaten to quarters with a club.

The Bow of the boat is no evidence of its politeness.

Ships are not "rigged out" at Watson's "one price Clothing Store;" neither are the crew "boarded" at Stanwix Hall, or at any other hotel.

AN HONEST LIFE.—The poor pittance of seven years is not worth becoming a villain for. What matter is it if your neighbor lies in a splendid tomb? Sleep you with innocence. Look behind you through the track of time. A vast desert lies open in retrospect; wearied with years and sorrow, they sink from the walks of man; you must leave them where they fall; and you are to go a little further until you find eternal rest. Whatever you may have to encounter between the cradle and the grave, every moment is big with events, which come not in succession, but bursting forcibly from a revolving and unknown cause, fly over this orb with diversified influence.

A country editor, noticing the decease of a wealthy gentleman, observes: "He has died, regretted by a numerous circle of friends, and leaving a widow as disconsolate as any widow need be, who has obtained the uncontrolled possession of five thousand per annum. More than twenty young men have sent letters of condolence to her."

It is curious that some learned dunces, because they can write nonsense in dead languages, think themselves better than men who can talk sense in living ones.

A LEGEND FROM THE TALMUD.

As David, in his youthful days, was tending his flocks on Bethlehem plains, the Spirit of the Lord came upon him, and his senses were opened, and his understanding enlightened, that he might comprehend the songs of the night. The heavens proclaimed the glory of God; the glittering stars all formed one chorus. Their harmonious melody resounded on the earth, and the sweet fullness of their voices vibrated to its uttermost bounds.

"Light is the countenance of the Eternal," sang the sitting sun. "I am the hem of his garments," responded the rosy tint of twilight.

The clouds gathered, and said, "We are his nocturnal tent." And the waters in the cloud, and the hollow voices of the thunders, joined in the lofty chorus: "The voice of Eternal is upon the waters; the God of glory thundereth; the Lord is upon many waters."

"He did fly upon my wings," whispered the wind. And the silent air replied, "I am the breath of God—the aspiration of his benign presence."

"We hear the songs of praise," said the earth; all around is praise; I alone am silent and mute." "And the falling dew are replied, 'I will nourish thee, so that thou shalt be refreshed and rejoice, and thy infants shall bloom like the young rose.'

"Joyfully we bloom," replied the refreshed meadows. The full ears of corn waved as they sang, "We are the blessing of God—the house of God against famine."

"We bless you from above," said the moon. "We bless you," responded the stars. And the grasshopper chirped, "Me too he blesses in the pearly dewdrop."

"He quenched my thirst," said the rose; and refreshed me continued the stag. "And he grants our food," said the beasts of the forest. "And he clothes my lambs," gratefully sang the sheep.

"He heard me," croaked the raven, "when I was forsaken and alone." "He heard me," said the wild goat of the forest, "when my time came and I calved."

And the turtle dove cooed, and the swallows and all the birds joined their song: "We have found our nests, our houses. We dwell on the altar of the Lord and sleep under the shadow of his wings in tranquility and peace."

"And peace," echoed the night; and echo prolonged the sound, till chattering awoke the dawn and crowd, "Open the portals, the gates of the world; the King of glory approaches. Awake, arise, ye sons of men! Give praises and thanks to the Lord, for the King of glory approacheth."

The sun arose, and David awoke from his melodious rapture; and as long as he lived the strains of creation's harmony remained in his soul, and daily he recalled them upon the wings of his harp.

A BUFFALO HUNT.

The Red River—November 15, has the following account of the last buffalo hunt:

"From the Pembina mountain, the usual rendezvous, the hunters set off, about the middle of September—103 riders and some 600 carts, under the leadership of Mr. Wm. Hallet. The holding of a grand peace conference with Metonaka, (the Medicine Bear) a Sioux chief, was one of their performances. He was attended by a dozen warriors, who all came to lend a hand to the pacification. There was plenty of smoke and palaver, and many the pledges of amity exchanged. Buffaloes were not found in any numbers till the hunters came near the little Sioux, where they had six races, in which 500 buffaloes were killed. Here they stopped a week, making pemican, in full view of great numbers of wolves, who were prowling about in large force, and with such audacity that dozens were seen at a time not half a mile from camp. About four hundred of these gentry were caught on the trip. Two days subsequently the hunters divided into two bands. One section of about forty riders and three hundred carts went towards the Devil's Lake, in the neighborhood of which they ran several herds of buffalo. Six hundred fine cows were killed, whereupon the bull's meat, with which they had previously filled up, was thrown away like the refuse of a kitchen. Sprains, contusions of all kinds, and dislocated shoulders fell to the lot of numbers of the hunters. He was a bold rider, and had an extra-fine horse, who escaped performing a somersault in these wild, reckless races over the ground, honeycombed with badger and fox holes, and crannies of all sorts and sizes."

QUIET.—There is a period in life when to be quiet is the greatest enjoyment that can be offered. This must be the rest after a well-fought day, the sleep of the brain after intense and protracted thought, the escape into some secluded nook, of the man who has been too long deafened by the roar and whirl of a great multitude. Above all, it must not be the mere precaution taken by indolence for the sake of selfish sloth. The rest of the laboring man is sweet, and how humble may be the home whose influence lulls the soul to pure thoughts, and quiet influences, that at least shall be the one spot in all earth for which the heart shall pant at last, when the great battle of the world has been fought, and fought well. Whether it be won or lost, the thought of that quiet home shall come after the conflict, and if it be lost, the subdued but not quite broken man may deem himself happy if he find an asylum beneath the roof where every earthly image is recalled, and the intervening struggle is shut out like an ugly dream.

LET THE BARS DOWN.—An old lady observing a sailor going past her door, and complaining it to be her son Billy, said—"Billy, where is my cow gone?" "Gone to the devil, for what I know," replied the sailor. "Well, you are going that way," "I just wish you would let the bars down."

RIPE OLD WINE.—Wine, called Valerio, two thousand years old, has been dug out of the ruins of Pompeii.

An old lady wants to purchase all the daily newspapers to make soap of, "because," she says, "they are clear like, (levy)."

QUIET PEOPLE.

Did you ever think, ambitious, energetic, bustling reader, man or woman, what a blessing it is that the great majority of the people of the world are not like you? If you have not, stop a moment and consider, and you will thank fortune it is so. Men that never talk at town meetings, that don't try to become postmasters at every change in the administration, and don't stick their elbows into you in a crowd, are very likely to pass unnoticed through the world, and you have the mistaken notion that they never did you any good. Women who attend to their baking and babies, who never talk scandal at sewing societies, and don't insist on making the tour of fashionable watering-places every summer, will live and die nobodies in the estimation of all but their immediate household circle. Thank God for just such nobodies! What a hubbub we should live in else! The very thought of it is painful; how much worse would be the fact. Quiet people must be those angels in disguise, that imaginative persons talk so much about. Very likely they will never do us any positive good; the blessings we receive from them are negative, and we pass them by unnoticed. They let us alone, and the inhabitants of Secession are pleased, we all of us have had that feeling more times than we can tell. We get tired of the incessant rattle of the machinery of society, and long to shut down the gate. Then we appreciate the unobtrusive attentions of our quiet friends; they don't talk to us when we wish to be silent, or at least they only address us with that silent language of the eye, which expresses so much, but never wears us out. They never bore us by making us listen to their ambitious plans; and more, they never anger us by telling us of our faults. They don't flatter us when present, and don't slander us when away. Indeed, they pass through the world silently and unnoticed, like the feather that falls from the wing of the soaring bird.

It is doubtless wisely ordered that some men should be willing to be the leaders of society, and should enter the lists as candidates for the honors of the world. There are men who can no more restrain their ambition than they can dam up the ocean. Their blood grows stagnant in the country, and they rush to the city to engage in its more active and more exciting pursuits. Their goal is ever before them, never reached, and they are happy only from incessant toil. But the mass of mankind always come in and go in and out at the back entry of life, and are never seen in the parlor or on the great thoroughfares. They are the substrate of mankind, rarely seen, but supporting the rest. The minister furnishes them with their theology; the newspaper gives them their opinions on other things. They do their own work in their own way. Let us never sneer at quiet people, then. They fit their appropriate places exactly, and perform their duties faithfully. Can as much be said of us?

OUR CAPACITY FOR TAXATION.—If the real and personal estate of all the loyal States were taxed in the same ratio as New York City, it would produce over \$100,000,000—sufficient to pay the interest on the loans contracted and to be contracted for the war. Such is the amount that might be derived from the taxation of real and personal estate alone, independent of revenues from imports and excisable articles produced in the country. Men of wealth here live in the most extravagant style, many of them in houses worth \$100,000. Will they not make a small sacrifice for the Union which has given them their wealth, and which, if destroyed, will impair that wealth and reduce them from merchant princes to comparative poverty. If England incurred a debt of \$800,000,000—four thousand million dollars—to maintain its power, surely the preservation of the Union is worth a quarter of that amount, which is the estimated cost of the war. For such a purpose a thousand million is a mere bagatelle, and ought not to weigh more than the dust in the balance against the vast permanent interests, glory and power involved in the struggle.

VERY ACCOMMODATING.—A member of one of the companies comprising the 8th Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers, having deserted, one of the sergeants of the company was sent in pursuit. He was fortunate enough to overtake the object of his search in Chester, N. H., where he arrested him. The delinquent assigned as a reason for deserting that he was deeply enamored of and wished to wed one of the fair daughters of Chester. Not wishing to mar his anticipated connubial bliss, the sergeant consented to grant sufficient time prior to his return to allow of their marriage.

The ceremony was performed. But to their great dismay when about to retire for the night the erudite sergeant presented a pair of handcuffs, which he requested the newly made bridegroom to wear that night in remembrance of his friendship, as there was some doubt in his captor's mind in regard to his safety. This somewhat took the prisoner by surprise. But after discussing the question for some time they agreed to a compromise, which was to chain one of the hands of the bride to one of the bridegroom's. It was done, and the happy pair were left for the night. In the morning the bracelets were taken from their wrists, and the prisoner taken to his regiment, where he had plenty of leisure to reflect upon his romantic marriage.

THE EARTH A BURNING CAULDRON.—In one of his recent lectures at Manchester, England, on "Empire," Rev. Dr. Cumming said he had consulted Sir Roderick Murchison as to the truth of the statement that the interior of the earth was a burning cauldron. Sir Robert replied that "No one but an ignorant would dare deny it." And when he (Dr. Cumming) quoted the words of Peter, in support of his statement, Sir Roderick replied, that "not only was Peter scientifically correct, but that Job gave him (Sir Roderick) the first idea of gold mines in Australia, and that Job was the best geologist he ever knew."

There are as good horses drawing in carts as in coaches; and as good men are engaged in humble employments as in the highest.

A PRETTY GOOD STORY.—A tolerable good story is told us of a couple of raftsmen, based upon an occurrence during the late big flood and storm, in which so many rafts were swamped and so many steamboats lost their rigging. A raft was caught in a dangerous place just as the squall came. In an instant the raft was pitching and writhing as if suddenly dropped into Charybdis, while the waves broke over it with tremendous uproar; and expecting instant destruction, one raftsman dropped on his knees and commenced praying with a vim equal to the emergency. Happening to open his eyes an instant, he observed his companion not engaged in prayer, but pushing a pole into the water at the side of the raft. "What's that you're doin', Mike?" said he; "get down on yer knees now, for there isn't a minit between us and purgatory!" "Be aisy, Pat," said the other, as he continued to punch the water with his pole; "be aisy now; what's the use of praying when a fellow can tech bottom with a pole?" Mike is a pretty good specimen of a large class of Christians, who prefer to omit prayer as long as they can "tech bottom."

RICH MEN'S SONS.—One of the greatest difficulties and dangers arising from the sudden accumulation of wealth is felt in the ignorance it occasions as to how a family should be managed. The bearings of this upon the health are the first and most obvious. There is many a gentleman who commenced life as a lad on a farm, running where he pleased, in wet or shine, bare footed and bare headed. He never took cold, had a fine disposition, a clear head and a manly heart, was always hungry at meal times, and always tired at bed time, always happy while awake. But his industry has brought wealth, and he lives in a city, and in style, and his sons always are catching colds, and their food disagrees with them, they are pale and sickly, and there seems to be no way for them to take exercise without spoiling their fine clothes, and nothing for them to do but what occasions mischief in their sumptuous dwelling.

A PERSIAN FABLE.—A Persian had a pet parrot, and previous to going to India, he asked Poll what present he should bring her. "No present," said the parrot; "only when you see my brothers dancing on the green sward, tell them how I pine in a little prison." The merchant journeyed and delivered the message, and a parrot immediately fell dead from a tree. The merchant returned, and immediately told his parrot, who fell dead from his perch on hearing the news. The merchant, with tears, picked up the body and cast it out, when to his surprise, the parrot flew to a tree, singing—"The Indian parrot taught me to die to be free. One day, O master, thou shalt so gain thy freedom!"

EARLY RISING.—I was always an early riser. Happy the man who is! Every morning day comes to him with a virgin's Love, full of bloom, of purity and freshness. The youth of Nature is contagious, like the gladness of a happy child. I doubt if any man can be old, so long as he is an early riser, and an early walker. And oh! youth—take my word for it—youth in dressing-gown and slippers, dawdling over breakfast at noon, is a very decrepit, ghastly image of that youth, which sees the sun blush over the mountains and the dew sparkling upon blossoming hedge rows.—*Blackwood.*

The Mass. 13th are feared by the rebels, as will be seen by the following conversation which took place between the rebels on one side of the Potomac river and Company C, (13th) on the other:

"What regiment is guarding that place?"

"Mass. 13th!"

"Where in—h—l—l—l the Mass. 13th? We have traveled up and down this river for fifty miles, and everywhere we find the Mass. 13th, and every man appears to carry a small cannon on his back."

It is reckoned that the annual tobacco crop of the world amounts to 250,000,000 kilograms, and a Continental sava has made the curious calculation that, as there is five per cent. of nicotine in the leaves—giving 12,500,000 kilograms as the yearly produce of this poison—there is enough from one year's crop to destroy every living creature on the face of the globe, if its proportion were administered in a single dose.

The following question was recently asked a son of the Emerald Isle: "If the devil should be told he might have one of us, which one would he first choose?" "Why, me, to be sure." "And why so, Pat?" "Faith he knows he could get either of ye at any time."

"Does my son William, that's in the army, get plenty to eat?" asked an old lady of a recruiting sergeant, the other day. "He gets plenty," was the laconic reply. "Bless his heart, then, I know he will have it if he can see it; he always would at home."

Michalet says, "England was always a misery to me until I visited it. I found it a great sad bank, enveloped in fog. The fog fed the grass; the grass fed the sheep; the sheep fed the men."

A young fellow having been charged with getting drunk the night before, and wishing to justify himself, declared that he never was drunk, nor ever meant to be, it made him feel so bad the next morning.

Beauty is a great thing, but learning is better. In the estimation of the ancients, even, the Muses counted for three times as much as the Graces.

The cheerful are the busy; when trouble knocks at your door or rings the bell, he will generally retire if you send him word "engaged."

Water is not a fashionable beverage for drinking to your friend's health, but it is a capital one for drinking to your own.

Keep the horrors at arm's length. Never turn a blessing round to see whether it has a dark side to it.

"The Lost Loves of Youth."

BY THOMAS H. FARNHAM.

In my youth's bloom I mildly loved
A maiden with a soft, black eye;
And fondly thought her—oh, how vain!
Too fair to fade, too young to die.

But oh, alas! I since have found
That flowers the fairest fade away—
That youth, and love and friendship die,
And beauty blooms but to decay.

Music sublime I how oft in youth,
Its witching, deep, mysterious power
Has put my wildest thoughts to rest,
And soothed me in my darkest hour.

The soft enchantment of its strains
Did once my ravished heart enthrall,
But, now alas, those once-loved tones
My sickened soul do but appal.

In days of youth how oft have I,
"Neath forest shade, in musing mood,
Stood listening as entranced I heard
The plumed warblers of the wood.

I loved to roam o'er mountain wild,
Through dark ravines and forests fell,
And loved to pluck the wild flowers there,
Which bloomed in many a fairy dell.

But bird and flower have lost their charm—
What pleased me once now pleases no more;
My greatest wonder is, how I
Could love such things so well before.

With what a thrill of joy have I
Gone bounding o'er the dark blue wave!
And oh, the wild and fond delight
The music of its roaring gave!

But now alas, the ocean wakes
No ray of joy within this heart,
Nor can the music of its waves
One thrill of glad delight impart.

O, that to me could words be given,
To begain a careless child,
To roam o'er ocean's dark blue waves,
Or wander, o'er the mountain wild!

O, that to me could time restore
Each lost delight, each earlier joy,
Which once my youthful heart beguiled,
Which charmed me when a thoughtless boy.

When soon or later thou'lt awake—
Perchance too late, alas! to truth—
Thou'lt find those dear delights were but
The fond illusion of thy youth.

Winter.

Tempestuous Winter comes, and who can tell
What message he may bear? what joy or woe?
What gracious boon or dire disaster well
The burden of his breast? We little know—
We little can divine the issue of his frowns!
Time may alone dispel the mystic cloud
That veils our destinies, and our surroundings
The living moment with impalpable shroud!

Come winds! these withered remnants sweep
Away—
These sore and sad mementoes of the past—
Come break them from my sight! for what do they
But mock the wishful gaze? Then let thy blast
Be an oblivion-blossom to their memory!
A lethe to our woes, since none can see—
With less than pain, Death's pallid face!
What erst was life and love is now cold vacancy!

A judge who acted as floor manager at
a fashionable ball, made the following an-
nouncement from the music gallery just
previous to the last dance of the night: "By
general consent there will be an extra dance,
a polka quadrille; and may God have mercy
on your soles."

A DESPERATE DUCKKAUD.—A man named
John Enwright, living in West Flamboro,
Canada, got drunk on Thursday morning,
Jan. 9th, went home, turned his family out
doors, set the house on fire, and was burned
up in it.

Barcroft says Franklin never spoke a
word too soon; he never spoke a word too
late; he never spoke a word too much; he
never failed to speak the right word at
the right season.

When we inquired of a friend, a few
days since, what business he now followed,
he replied, dentistry—the insertion of teeth
in roast beef, bread and butter.

GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING.

No article ever before introduced to the public
has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coat-
ing tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon,
costing \$1.50 will thoroughly coat from 200 to 300
feet of roof, and this coating will render the roof
perfectly water proof, and will last three times as
long a white lead or other paints. For covering
roofs, either new or old, we repeat, it has no equal
for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to
the public fully confident of its intrinsic excel-
lence, and with our guarantee that it will do all
we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons
each, at a liberal discount to dealers.

Address all orders to

READY ROOFING CO.,
Nov. 16—ly 23 Cedar St., New York.

TO SOLDIERS and their FAMILIES.

Having completed an arrangement with a gen-
tleman of legal ability and experience in Wash-
ington, D. C., I am prepared to prosecute claims
for Arrears of Pay, Bounties, Pensions, Bounty Land Claims,
and any claims growing out of the present, or
any previous war since 1790, where the service
rendered was fourteen days or more; or if en-
gaged in any battle. Wounded or missing soldiers
can have their claims properly attended to, as
well as the families of those killed, or that die
of disease. Persons interested in any of these claims
are invited to call, or communicate the facts by
letter (enclosing a stamp) and the subject will be
promptly attended to. No compensation will be
in proportion to the amount obtained, and nothing
charged if unsuccessful.

Ware, Nov., 1861. F. DEWITT.

J. M. COMINS, M. D.

Having been extensively engaged in riding and
infirmary practice for the last ten years, offers his
professional services to the afflicted of Palmer
and vicinity.

Surgeon in all its forms attended to in the
most scientific manner. Office and residence on
Thornside street.
Palmer, Dec 6, 1861.—tf

INSURANCE AGENCY!

F. DEWITT, agent for Ware and vicinity, for
several first class Life and Fire Insurance
Companies.

Terms taken on the most REASONABLE TERMS
Ware, Feb. 16, 1861.

TOWN REPORTS

printed neatly, cheaply
and expeditiously at this office.

A FINE TONED

five octave, pie
style MELODION for sale
Will be sold very cheap. Inquire
at this office.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH,

A SURE REMEDY FOR A

BAD BREATH,

SORE MOUTHS,

CANKER,

DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,

NURSING SORE MOUTHS,

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

A SWEET BREATH

To all who make use of it. No Young Lady or

Young Gentleman who is afflicted with a

BAD BREATH

should delay applying this remedy, for it is a cer-

tain cure, and is approved and recommended by

every physician under whose notice it has been

brought.

A BAD BREATH

Many persons carry with them a bad breath,

greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust

of those with whom they come in contact, with-

out being conscious of the fact. To relieve your-

self of all fears regarding this,

Use Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Mouth Wash.

Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance

to the general health, which is often affected, and

not unfrequently seriously impaired, through

want of proper attention to this subject.

Use Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Mouth Wash.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77

Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price 37 Cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTH POWDER.

This powder possesses the Carbonic without the

injurious properties of Charcoal, and is free from

all acids or Alkalies that can in

the least injury the teeth.

Its action being entirely mechanical—polishing

without wounding the enamel.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Tooth Powder

Is recommended by all Eminent Dentists.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77

Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price 25 Cents per box.

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DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTHACHE DROPS,

for the cure of

TOOTHACHE,

produced by exposed nerves.

It is particularly adapted to all cases of child-

ren allied with

TOOTHACHE.

Parents can relieve themselves from that dis-

tressing weariness caused by

LOSS OF SLEEP,

and their children from great suffering, by keep-

ing a bottle of

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Toothache Drops

in the house.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77

Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price only 12 Cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

NEURALGIA PLASTERS,

for the cure of

NEURALGIA

or Toothache produced by colds.

LOCAL NEURALGIA

is induced by colds, and is located in the

teeth, or in the face, or in the head.

They act like a charm, and are perfectly harm-

less in their nature; do not produce a blister,

and leave no unpleasant results.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Plasters

never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their

virtue.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77

Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price only 15 cents.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

For either of the above remedies address Prince-

cess Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce

Street, New York.

Sold also by Cassell, Mack & Co., Fifth-Ave-

nuce Hotel; J. & L. Cuddington, 715 Broadway;

D. S. Barnes, 232 Broadway, and by all druggis-

EASTERN HAMPTON INSURANCE AGENCY!

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Policy ISSUES REGISTERED, and losses ad-

justed and PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

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Singer & Co.'s STANDARD MACHINES!!

Well known to be the best for Manufacturing

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No. 1, Shuttle Machine, formerly sold at \$90.

Reduced to \$70.

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SINGER'S LETTER A MACHINE.

Is the best machine in the World for Family

Sewing and Light Manufacturing Purposes.

Price, [with Hemmer, and beautifully ornament-

ed.] \$50.

We would ask for your Letter A Machine, the

special attention of Vest Makers, and all those

who want Machines for light manufacturing pur-

poses. This embody the principles of the Manu-

facturing Machines, making, like them, the inter-

locked stitch, and are destined to be as celebrated

for Family Sewing and light manufacturing pur-

poses as our Manufacturing Machines are for

manufacturing purposes in general.

Family Sewing Machines are valuable in pro-

portion to the number of things they can do well.

See what ours can do before making a purchase.

There is no doubt as to the value of our Ma-

chines for manufacturing purposes, but it is only

of late that the public began to learn that the es-

sential elements of a machine best adapted to

the most useful purposes, are simplicity, rapidity,

durability, and economy.

While as a general thing, the

best quality of a machine is not well known, it is

unquestionably true that the Letter A Machine is

the only one that can be made to do all the work

of a sewing machine, and at the same time, to be

simple, rapid, durable, and economical.

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Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, FEB. 15, 1862.

We get no official news from the Burnside expedition. That from the rebels is good and we may safely calculate that it will be better when it comes through a reliable channel. An official account of what the expedition has done is hourly expected. An advance has been made towards Savannah, and Fort Pulaski is nearly or quite invested. The city will fall into our hands in a few days.

What is Gained.

The late victories of our army and navy have sent consternation into the rebel country and opened the way for rapidly crushing the rebellion. The battle of Somerset or Mill Springs, besides resulting in the death of a rebel General, and the utter rout of his army, has given the Union forces the key to East Tennessee through which they may march to Knoxville, to be joined on the way by ten thousand loyal men in that section, who are anxious for the appearance of the federal forces. The capture of Fort Henry opens the Tennessee River into the heart of the State, gives us possession of an important railroad and flanks the rebels at Bowling Green, besides opening the way to the rear of Columbus and Memphis. Thus East and West Tennessee are opened to our armies, with a fine prospect of causing an evacuation of Bowling Green and Columbus.

The Burnside Expedition, besides giving us the control of Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, is pushing inland and will probably seize the line of railroad running into Virginia, thus cutting off communication from that direction with the army at Manassas. If the column from Kentucky should push on and meet the army of Burnside, Rebeldom would be cut in two. Add to these advantages the probable assault upon and capture of Norfolk, the possible capture of Savannah, and we have the Southern Confederacy in a coil from which it cannot escape. The rebels admit that if Columbus is lost there is nothing to prevent a descent upon New Orleans. They are rallying to this place all the forces they can spare, but Commodore Foote has the utmost confidence in his power to take it. Things certainly look equally for the Southern Confederacy. Onward is the word!

Pleasure in Time of Peril.

We always doubted the story that Nero fiddled while Rome was burning, but it is a good thing to quote in order to illustrate pleasure and extravagance in times of peril and calamity. It has been quoted a dozen times since Mrs. President Lincoln gave a party at the White House last week, and sober, sedate people, who are not much given to parties and pleasure, look upon it as an apt illustration of the wickedness and folly of the Government, amid the dangers that surround and threaten it. Mrs. Lincoln's party was a gorgeous and no doubt costly affair, but the expense must have been borne by Abraham, her husband, who cannot dip into the public crib for such luxuries. Just across the Potomac we are told, that, at the time the party was given, hundreds of sick soldiers were suffering for the want of suitable comforts, which the dollars expended for Mrs. Lincoln's supper would have supplied. We have seen a dozen instances quoted where soldiers were actually starving for the want of something to eat, or had been compelled to eat the crumbs from a slop barrel to save their lives. Now, all these things may have happened, and we have no doubt much suffering and hardship, perhaps more than what has been recounted, has and will continue to happen, but it does not follow that nothing of this kind would occur if Mrs. Lincoln had not given a party. While the example of the President's wife should be fitting for the ladies of the country to follow, it is not necessary that she should dress the White House in mourning and expel pleasure from Washington society. The effect of such a party may and ought to be promotive of cheerful spirits and kindness of heart, two attributes that are pretty sure to search out and provide for the sufferings of the poor soldier.

It is folly to suppose that because there is suffering in the world, all those not actually experiencing it should put on weeds of mourning, and shut out the sunshine of joy from their dwellings. It would be an unnatural state of things, neither creditable to society or designed by the Creator. Nature itself is full of life, music and beauty, while decay and death are forever going on. Should we not take a lesson from Nature and do likewise, instead of yielding to a morbid disposition that sees wickedness and folly in every worldly pleasure?

ARREST OF GEN. STONE.—Brigadier General Charles Stone, one of the federal commanders on the Maryland side of the Potomac, was arrested on Monday, charged with holding correspondence with the enemy, suffering them to erect fortifications under his own guns, and for treacherously exposing a portion of his force to destruction and capture at Ball's Bluff, under pretence of orders from the commanding General, which had not been given. He was sent to Fort Lafayette to await trial by court martial. His arrest created great excitement at Washington, the secessionists proclaiming loudly against it. Gen. Stone is a regularly educated military man, and was in the Mexican war. If it should prove correct that he sacrificed his men at Ball's Bluff by treacherously throwing them into an ambush of the enemy, hanging will be too good for him.

LET THE GOVERNMENT WILL NOT GRANT ANY PERMITS whatever to ship goods to Port Royal or other ports or places on the Southern coast, other than sutler's stores shipped for or on account of sutlers and for the use of the army.

THE BIBLE IS SCHOON.—The Senate has refused to concur in the bill passed by the House regulating the use of the Bible in the public schools, and a committee of conference has been appointed.

THE WAR.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION SUCCESSFUL.

We have glorious good news from the Burnside expedition, which, coming with other good news from the West, gladdens all loyal hearts and drives away the clouds of despondency which have long hung over the country.

The news comes through rebel sources, so that we may make calculations on its being much better when we get the official accounts. The attack upon Roanoke Island at the head of Pamlico Sound, commenced on Thursday or Friday, and the troops had possession of the island on Sunday. We are told that the fight lasted two or three days. The rebel fleet was entirely destroyed or captured, only one vessel escaping. The Island was well fortified and garrisoned, but everything fell into our hands, including from 2500 to 3000 prisoners. Gen. Wise was absent, on a plea of sickness, but his son was wounded and captured. Not more than 50 or 75 rebels escaped.

The fight was said to be desperate on both sides, and the rebels report their loss at 300 killed and 1000 wounded, and estimate the federal loss at about the same. They say one Massachusetts regiment was badly cut up. They state that 15,000 troops were landed upon the island, and that they were mown down like grass when approaching the fort. After the capture of Roanoke Island, Burnside pushed on to Elizabeth City, which is only 30 miles from Norfolk. The rebels fled from the place, setting fire to it as they left. The latest accounts say that Burnside was pushing forward to Edenton, probably with the intention of reaching Weldon and seizing the railroads there.

All the Southern papers admit that this is the severest blow they have received. The people of North Carolina and Norfolk are perfectly panic stricken.

CAPTURE OF FORT HENRY.

The capture of Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River, foreshadowed in the news we published last Saturday, took place at noon on Thursday of last week. The fort was assaulted by our gunboats under Commodore Foote, and after two hours fighting the fort surrendered. The rebel infantry, some 4000 strong, fled, leaving their effects to the victorious force.

The fort mounted seventeen guns, most of them 32 pounders, one being a magnificent 10 inch Columbiad. Our shots dismounted two of their guns, driving the enemy into the embrasures. One of their rifled 32 pounders burst during the engagement, wounding some of their gunners. The rebels claimed to have killed the number of our men, but by fifty-four men—the number all told of our prisoners. They lost five killed and ten badly wounded.

In the engagement the Cincinnati was in the lead, and flying the flag-officer's pennant, was the chief mark. She got thirty-one shots, some of them going completely through her. The Essex was badly crippled when about half through the fight, and crowding steadily against the enemy. A ball went into her side, forward port, through the heavy bulkhead, and squarely through one of her boilers, the escaping steam scalding and killing several of her crew. Capt. Porter, his Aid, L. P. Britton, Jr., and Paymaster Lewis were standing in a direct line with the balls passing. Mr. Britton being in the center of the group. A shot struck Mr. Britton in the leg, and he fell. The escaping steam went into the pilot-house, instantly killing Messrs. Ford and Brice, pilots. Many of the soldiers, at the rush of steam, jumped overboard and were drowned. The Cincinnati had one killed and six wounded. The Essex had six seamen and two officers killed, seventeen men wounded, and five missing. A correspondent says the property captured at Fort Henry is valued at upwards of \$200,000.

After the capture of the fort, the gunboats went up the river to the bridge of the Memphis and Danville railroad, finding everything deserted. One boat pushed on up the river into Alabama, finding the way clear for 250 miles.

Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland River, is now threatened by our forces. The rebels will show fight, but are in a position likely to be captured.

MISSOURI.

Our news from Missouri is most favorable. The rebel General Price, now near Springfield, is said to have harangued his troops, stating that they were surrounded, and should decide either to surrender or fight. They resolved to fight. Our Generals are pressing forward with great rapidity. Sigel and Asboth's divisions have reached Lebanon, while Major Wright's cavalry have advanced thirteen miles west of that point. The brigade of General Davis was reported to be crossing the Osage river, and the advanced guard was expected to join Generals Sigel and Asboth at Lebanon.

TENNESSEE.

It appears that Gen. Thomas is about to invade East Tennessee at three different points simultaneously. Gen. Carter is to go through Cumberland Gap; Gen. Schofield is to advance by the central route, and Gen. Thomas, with McCook's and Manson's brigades will cross at Mill Springs, the scene of the late victory. They will immediately march on Knoxville, and if successful, will take possession of the railroad, thus cutting off communication between the rebel army in the West, and the seat of the rebel government at Richmond.

REBEL TREASON.

At Harper's Ferry on the 7th, a rebel disguised as a black man, appeared with a flag of truce, when a boat was sent over to him, containing besides the boatman a man named Rohr, who had escaped from Virginia, being a Union man. As the boat neared the shore, a band of secreted rebels fired on the boat, killing Rohr, and then fled. Our batteries immediately opened on them, destroying several houses in that vicinity where the rebels had been accustomed to take shelter.

OTHER MATTERS.

Drafting is to commence in Tennessee on the 1st of March. Gen. Beauregard is said to be at Memphis. The rebels have been ordered to seize all the saltpeter in the South, paying 40 cents per pound in Confederate scrip.

A dispatch from Cairo says a detachment of cavalry, 250 strong, had an engagement with some rebels on Sunday, seven miles east of Fort Henry, on the road to Fort Donelson. Five rebels were killed and 30 taken prisoners. Thirty horses were captured. One federal soldier was wounded.

A detachment of the 23d Illinois regiment destroyed a portion of the bridge on the Louisville, Clarksville and Memphis railroad on Saturday evening. The rebel camp at that point had been previously evacuated.

THE GEN. HILL, who commanded the rebels at Roanoke Island, is B. H. Hill of North Carolina, who, as Colonel, commanded the battalion which repulsed Gen. Peirce at Big

Bethel. For "gallant and meritorious conduct" on that occasion, the Governor of his State made him a Brigadier General of North Carolina Volunteers.

OUR NAVY.

The nation may justly feel proud of its navy, in its brief career during the present rebellion. When hostilities broke out, the few vessels had been engaged in the service were scattered in distant waters. Now we have hundreds swarming in the Gulf and along our coasts, while others are abroad, looking after our interests there. In every engagement our naval force has been successful, maintaining, as in the last war between England and the United States, its power to cope with the enemy. The United States navy is literally mistress of its own seas, and we think it may safely defy any fleet England may send against us. At Hatteras, at Beaufort, on the Tennessee River, and at Roanoke Island it has won brilliant exploits. Though we have lost many experienced commanders by the rebellion, enough remain, aided by the hardy seamen and fishermen of our coast, to do effectual service against the enemies of the country. With our iron clad gunboats on the Western rivers, our strong steamers and staunch sailing vessels, with those mail-clad boats in process of construction, we may safely calculate to take possession of every foot of Southern coast within the next six months, and bid John Bull keep a respectful distance.

Welcoming the Old Flag.

As rebellion sinks under the weight of the Federal arm, Unionism manifests itself in quarters where it was hardly expected. The federal gunboats which penetrated into Alabama, on their voyage up the Tennessee River, encountered loyal people all along the route. Old men, young children, youths, women and maidens, turned out to greet the flag they had so long known only in dishonor and under insult. They wept tears of exultation, and brought gifts of their substance to the friends who represented the Government they loved.

At various places the officers went ashore without arms or guards, and before them were lavished the hospitalities of rejoicing homes. The expedition captured several steamers, including three or more gunboats, and a great quantity of arms and ammunition. Florence is 250 or 300 miles from Paducah, at the head of navigation on the Tennessee River, and only about 250 miles from Montgomery. A fine bridge crosses the river at that point. It is important as a shipping port for the northern portion of Alabama, and contains several large cotton factories. The expedition brought back 400 men to work upon our gunboats, and two people promised to raise regiments and defend themselves if they could have arms.

Foreign Interference.

The news by every steamer from Europe brings fresh evidence of a growing desire in England and France to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy. We were told that the Emperor would intimate his disposition to interfere with the blockade on the assembling of the French Chamber, but he did no such thing, barely stating that so long as we respected the rights of neutrals, it was the policy of France to remain quiet. Mason and Slidell have arrived at their destination, the former at London and the latter at Paris, and both will no doubt soon lay their case before the two Governments; but after the news of the recent victories of our troops reaches Europe, we imagine there will be a powerful reaction in favor of the federal Government. Success is everything, and when we show John Bull and Monsieur Frenchman that we are going to succeed, they will gracefully admit that they always thought we were right, and give us words of comfort. If we go on winning victories at the rate we have lately there will not be much of a Southern Confederacy to acknowledge in a short time.

A SENSATION ITEM.—An item of news, purporting to be from Halifax by way of Mexico, appears in the Cuban papers, stating that as soon as the European intervention in Mexico was known to the United States, hostilities were suspended, the Southern ports opened, and 75,000 men dispatched to take possession of Cuba. This is rather ahead of L. L. Russell.

ANOTHER FUEL PANIC.—There is another fuel panic in Washington. The condition of the roads is such that the fuel carts and wagons cannot come in from the country, and the consequence is that many of the wood dealers are asking from \$10 to \$12 a cord for good oak wood. This is surprising, for sloops and schooners constantly run the Potomac blockade.

ROYAL MARRIAGE.—There is a marriage talked of between Oscar, King of Sweden, and the second daughter of the King of Italy. If effected, the eldest and the youngest dynasties of Europe would be united, and Northern and Southern Europe would be embraced in the same arms.

QUITE PROPER.—It is reported that measures are being concocted for ratification by Congress whereby States in rebellion are to be deprived of their status and reorganized as territories, that the provisions of the Constitution in regard to their future may be fully and lawfully carried out.

DOUBTFUL PAY DAY.—A Confederate treasury note reads as follows: "Six months after the ratification of peace between the Confederate States and the United States, the Confederate States of America will pay five dollars to bearer, &c."

RIGHT KIND OF OFFICERS.—A Cairo letter writer says the Western officers don't feel proud of their epaulettes, but laugh and joke with common soldiers as if they meant to run for office when the war is over.

A CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.—Washington and Prince Albert died in the same month, and on the same day of the month and about the same hour in the evening—14th December—1799 and 1861.

SPANISH BROTHERY.—English papers state that two Protestants, in Spain, have been arrested and sentenced to seven years imprisonment for circulating the Protestant version of the Scriptures, preaching, &c.

LETTER FROM WORCESTER.

WORCESTER, Feb. 13, 1862.

Law business seems to be in the most flourishing condition at this time, of any business, as the Superior and Criminal Courts are both in session. As the jurors are composed of farmers and mechanics, who are out of business, it makes a good winter's job for them, as the courts usually sit twelve or fourteen weeks. We think most towns make a mistake in selecting men for the responsible position of a juror. To suppose that a man gets justice because twelve men give their opinion, is a mistake. A noted lawyer once remarked, that he would as soon risk his case by snapping up a cent, as to have it decided by many of the jurors. It is astonishing how much money is spent in law every year. By examining the cases it will be seen that a majority of them are for trifling sums. One case which was recently in court, where one party bought some logs of another, the seller had an opportunity of disposing of them for a little more, and sold them again. Hence the lawsuit.—After spending more than a thousand dollars, the jury couldn't agree.

Probably there never was a time before when all kinds of business was as dull as now in this place. A great many mechanics are out of employment, a large share of them with families, and many who barely supported themselves when they were receiving \$2.00 per day. By what rule they support themselves without labor is unknown to your correspondent.

Probably there is no class of mechanics who will suffer as much as the shoemakers, as they had more due them from the South than any other class except the merchants, and more engaged in that business than in any other. It has been stated that one man in every eight, or one-eighth, were engaged in that business throughout the State, as there are but few towns in the State east of this place but what have been more or less engaged in that business, and many towns have been built up wholly by the business. The prospect now is, that more machinery will be introduced, that more boots and shoes, and will be confined to fewer companies than formerly, consequently the business will be under the necessity of doing something else.

Undoubtedly the war will produce a great change in all kinds of business, and effect the price of real estate and other property. Lectures have not been as numerous this winter as usual, but an effort was made to select the best. "Artemus Ward" lectured on Saturday eve. Although he made the audience merry, his best impressions are made from his letters, as the showman.

FRENCHMEN CAUGHT IN A STORM IN UTAH.

Two Frenchmen named Selver and Devine, started some time since to go to Wind River Mountains. They were overtaken by a storm and lost their way. After wandering about 22 days, they found the telegraph poles and remained there until they were picked up by the stage. They were in an exhausted condition, having eaten their dog and one of their horses.

BASE INGRATITUDE.

The responsibility for the rebel journals content, attacks entirely to General Crittenden, who was not only drunk, but had been bought up by "Federal Gold." In the streets of Nashville he is hoisted as a drunkard, notorious son, who sold our brave soldiers for \$47,000—death too good for him—and more of a worse tenor.

THE RASCALLY CONTRACTORS.

In nine months, out of an expenditure of two hundred millions of dollars, it is estimated that the rascally contractors have dishonestly pocketed about fifty millions of the national funds. At this rate, if the war expenditures should reach eight hundred millions, contractors would absorb about two hundred millions in their frauds. A very pretty sum to be robbed of.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

At Montreal, on Tuesday morning of last week, the city was overcast by banks of clouds which descended into the street, while the sides of the mountains were comparatively free and gleaming in the sunshine. It had passed away by about 11 o'clock, leaving upon the trees a thick rime or efflorescence, singular and beautiful to look upon.

RESPECTED.

Capt. Gordon, the slave trader, who was to have been hung on Friday the 7th, was respected by the President till the 21st, next Friday. When the order was read to him, Gordon, although pleased with the short delay of the sentence, seemed to relinquish all hope of commutation, and his countenance wore a look of despair which has not appeared upon his features since his arrest.

A MORTAL FLEET.

A fleet of mortar boats have been silently stealing away from New York for a week or two past, and it is hinted that they are bound for Charleston. A fleet from Beaufort has gone South, and the mortar boats may join it. If Fort Sumter should be recaptured it would be striking a blow where the first blow was given to the Union.

SLAVERY IN DELAWARE.—A bill has been introduced into the legislature of Delaware providing for the abolition of slavery in that State. The bill asks that Congress shall allow \$500 per head for the 1800 slaves in the State, and many of the large slaveholders are in favor of it.

TWO WOLVES IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.—The Allegan, Michigan, Journal states that the Rev. James Austin and the Rev. James Melville, of that place, have been sentenced to the penitentiary for the crime of seduction; the latter for three and the former for four years.

REBUKED.—Some person having foolishly "agitated" the question of nominating Mr. Seward for the next Presidency, that gentleman has wisely rebuked him for thus acting.

GERMANS FOR THE UNION.—In Louisiana the German population has a strong Union feeling, and the rebels are afraid that in an attack on New Orleans this portion of the population will side with the Union.

DRILLING IN SNOW SHOES.—The Forty-seventh regiment, in Canada, drill on snow shoes, and have attained a creditable degree of perfection in this new branch of military tactics.

THE DOOMEN.—There are eight persons doomed to be shot for burning bridges in Missouri. They are making preparation for death, being attended daily by clergymen.

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

The weather for a week has been softened overhead and under foot by a genial sun. The usual thaw prophesied in the almanacs "about these days" holds off, and it is possible that we may realize the old fashioned "six weeks sledding in March."

European powers are still talking about raising the blockade of the Southern ports. When they get about it won't they raise the blockade of the Potomac?

There are 411 female postmasters in the United States, and it is seldom that a lady postmaster is removed. We can't find a postmaster general unguilt enough to do such a thing.

The rebels have got in their hands 2198 prisoners, while we must have over 5000. We can give two for one and then have enough to spare. A French romance has just transpired, in which a married man fell in love with a young girl, and as they could not be married, they decided to go to heaven together and seek an immortal wedding. They shut themselves into a room and lit a charcoal fire, the fumes of which suffocated the girl, but the man was discovered and saved.

A Maine paper says that Miss Sarah Laramie, of Rockville, Mass., has in the Union army four sons, seventeen grandsons, and one great grandson. Glorious Miss Sarah.

It is reported that parties have gone to Mount Ararat, in the hope of finding Noah's Ark, to sell to the Government for transport service, as Government agents prefer to buy old hulks instead of staunch vessels.

The widows and seamstresses of St. Louis held a mass meeting a few days since, and resolved to apply to Washington authorities for relief for their distressed condition—no work, no food, no shelter.

HONESTY.

"Lands mortgaged may return, and more esteemed; but honesty once pawned, is never redeemed."

The Prince de Joinville is credited with the planning of the Port Royal expedition.

Why are military cowards like a noted Virginia General? Because they do likewise—like Wise.

Babies are so plenty in Springfield that they find them frequently on their doorsteps. As the old adage has it, "curses, like chickens, come home to roost."

A sheet iron breastplate was found in Zolicofer's camp at Mill Springs.

Capt. Dyer is to remain Superintendent of the Springfield armory, not desiring to take Geo. Ripley's place.

These moonlight evenings are glorious, and these sleighing is splendid!

The rebel government won't allow our commissioners to visit Southern prisoners. They are afraid the distress of Dixie will be discovered.

A GANG OF SEDUCERS BROKEN UP.

A party of young men in Kalamazoo, Mich., lately formed themselves into a regular organized gang, for the purpose of seducing respectable young ladies. Their plan of operations was to get up dances in the country and invite young ladies to attend them, with no other purpose than to accomplish their ruin. The father of a young lady whose honor had been attempted by these scoundrels, went after them, severely whipped three of the gang, and then, having found the leader bent him nearly to death, amid the applause of the citizens.

WANT OF HARMONY AT A FENCIBLE.

A rather disagreeable affair recently took place at Cambridgeport, Vt., in the meeting house there at a funeral. Two choirs took their places in the seats allotted to the singers, and when the hymns were announced each struck up a tune. Thus two tunes were sung at the same time, making most discordant sounds, and entirely destroying all the solemnity that usually invests such occasions. The difficulty originated in some trouble about rival preachers.

MORE ROOM.—The U. S. Government has rented the Merchants Exchange buildings in New York for Custom House purposes at \$65,000 a year, for three years, with a privilege of two renewals of three years each, and of purchasing it within that time for \$100,000. The Collector will take possession on the 1st of May, when the Treasury will be removed to the present Custom House.

FROM JAPAN.—Despatches from San Francisco to the 6th inst. have been received. The bark Ada L. Rogers, with Japan dates to the 19th of December, had arrived. Three-fourths of the city of Kanagawa had been destroyed by fire. The loss was about \$200,000. The Japanese Ambassadors to England and France were expected to start from Yeddo on their mission, on the 2d of January.

A SHOWER OF SNOW BALLS.

At Moultonboro, N. H., on the 7th inst., people were astonished at witnessing a shower of snow balls, some of the balls being from ten to twelve inches in diameter. The air was full of them, and the wind seemed to blow from all quarters at the same time. The spirits of the air must have been in a snow-balling frolic from the account given.

REBELS FROM NECESSITY.—The Louisville Journal says most of the officers taken prisoners at the West say they took up arms against the government only from necessity to protect their property from confiscation and their families from insults in the hands of the ruling politicians; in some cases the commissions being sent to them with an intimation that they could not be declined with safety.

PUTNAM'S WOLF GUN.—The editor of the Pawtucket Gazette has been made the custodian of the gun with which Gen. Putnam killed the wolf in a cave, in Pomfret, Ct. It is an old Tower musket, and bears the English coat of arms. This gun is the property of Mr. Samuel T. Mallory, of Central Falls, in whose family it has been for many years.

TO STOP BLEEDING.—A correspondent of the American Agriculturist writes: Bleeding from a wound in man or beast may be stopped by a mixture of wheat flour and common salt, in two parts, bound on with a cloth. If the bleeding is profuse, use a large quantity, say from one to three pints. It may be left on for hours, or even days, if necessary.

UP IN ARMS.—Venezuela advices received via Havana, state that the whole country is again engaged in a civil war, all the people between 16 and 60 being called to arms. It is announced that on account of the failure of the crops in Honduras all articles of produce are to be admitted free of duty for one year.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

Col. Knox has erected a flagstaff and hoisted the stars and stripes in front of the post office.

Persons in this vicinity holding the 73-10 treasury notes can obtain the first instalment of interest by applying at the Springfield bank on or after the 19th inst.

WALES.—A series of cotillon parties are to be held in Wales, the first one to take place next Wednesday evening, at the hall of the old hotel.

COTILLON PARTIES.—The weekly cotillon parties at the Antique House are well attended. The next one occurs next Thursday evening.

THIEVING.—On Wednesday night somebody with a sweet tooth broke open a can on the Amherst and Belehertown Road at this place, and appropriated three boxes of raisins.

LEADLOW.—Cornelius Elmore, the colored man who dangerously assaulted Sheriff Bliss at Ludlow last November, has been caught, and will be dealt with as he deserves.

AGRICULTURE.—The Farmers' Clubs of Wilbraham and Palmer united in a meeting at the residence of Samuel M. Bliss of this town on Thursday evening.

J. G. ALLEN and E. Brown, of this village, left for Washington the present week, to visit the camps on the Potomac. Mr. Allen's office will be kept open during his absence, by Mr. Knowlton, his law student.

Our army correspondent, "H. A. H.," is with the Burnside expedition, and if no harm has befallen him, he will soon give our readers a description of the fight and progress of the army.

FIVE CATTLE.—Eli N. Fay of Monson and James S. Loomis of Palmer, paraded before our office last Saturday seven pairs of steers, all but two yokes two years old, and four yokes sired by the double Duke bull owned by Fay and Knox. A finer looking lot of cattle it would be difficult to find in the county.

The school meeting in this village last Monday evening succeeded in bringing about another effort between the building committee and the contractor to settle. They were to meet yesterday for that purpose, and will report at another meeting to be held next Monday evening.

THREE RIVERS.—A lyceum has been organized at Three Rivers, which relieves somewhat the monotony occasioned by stopping the factory. Geo. W. Randall is the presiding officer. The meetings have had several weeks' run in the village, nearly breaking up the schools. Cotton is not being sent away from Three Rivers, as stated last week. It is the cotton at Duckville that is going back to Boston.

BRIMFIELD.—A large sleigh ride party from Southbridge visited Brimfield on Friday evening, last week, and spent a gay time at the hotel kept by Mr. Monroe. They brought their music with them. A third box of clothing and hospital stores has been sent to Washington by the Brimfield ladies. Among the articles was a bottle of brandy and a bottle of wine "for the stomach's sake." A dancing school for the young folks is held at the hotel every Thursday evening.

WARREN.—The ladies of the Methodist society at Warren realized \$106 at their festival on the 4th, besides having a good time. A few days since, as L. E. Truesdell and his niece were on their way to Palmer, and crossing the R. R. at Power's Corner, the sleigh slid around and was turned over. The horse ran, dragging Mr. Truesdell several rods, when he let go, and the horse continued the race to Palmer. No damage done except to the sleigh.

MONSON.—E. L. Montague will deliver a temperance lecture in Monson, on Friday evening, 21st inst.—The death of Warren Fuller, a prominent citizen of that town, occurred last Monday.—The ladies fair of the Methodist Society on Wednesday and Thursday evenings realized about \$418. A lecture by Mr. Bowler of Westfield took place on the first evening, and a poem on Folly was delivered by Mr. Wood of Brookfield on Thursday evening.

The Western Massachusetts regiment belonging to Gen. Butler's brigade, passed through on its way to Lowell, last Wednesday noon. They occupied twenty cars, drawn by two engines. A large crowd assembled at the depot to see them pass, and there was firing of cannon, a display of bunting, and vociferous cheering on both sides. There were tearful eyes among those who stood at the depot, watching to get a glance of husbands and fathers, or brothers, among the soldiers, but the train swept by, barely giving them time to salute those who were as anxiously watching for them.

ANXIETY TO HEAR.—There is much anxiety felt to hear from those who went from this vicinity in the Burnside fleet. Five Massachusetts regiments were in the expedition, and the rebels say one of them was badly cut up. The news which brings the glad tidings of victory may be succeeded by intelligence that will carry mourning into many families. The 21st regiment contained quite a number from Palmer, Belehertown, Brimfield and Warren, and the Twenty-seventh had a whole company made up from Ludlow, Wilbraham, Palmer and vicinity. It will be almost a miracle if they have all escaped accident or death.

SOUTH WILBRAHAM ITEMS.—Isaac B. Bradley had a child two years old badly scalded by pulling over a kettle of boiling water the other day. The child lived four days in great distress, when death relieved it of suffering.—John Dillehay, of Stafford, Ct., was up before Justice Spellman the 4th inst., on two indictments for larceny. The hearing was continued to the 8th inst., when he was fined \$21.89, on one complaint, and acquitted on the other.—Capt. Cone (of the Hook

NUMBER OF THE HUMAN RACE.—It is strange and much to be regretted, that authorities should differ so widely as to the population of the globe. Strange, because, excepting Africa, the number of human beings on each continent is now known with tolerable closeness. It is a matter of regret, because the philanthropist as well as the student is puzzled by such great discrepancies. A few years since the approved estimate was that of Hassel, giving the world about 680,000,000 inhabitants. A popular geography now before us fixes it at 861,000,000, assigning to Asia 456,000,000, or but little more than China alone is believed by all the late foreign embassies to possess. The old, nice looking figures of 333,000,000 they discard as far below the truth, and take the last census as substantially correct. Some of the geographies, too, give Europe but 205,000,000, which others swell to 276,000,000; and to America but 53,000,000, when it is undoubtedly 70,000,000. Meantime, the American Almanac, generally repeated high authorities, estimates mankind at from 1,162,000,000 to 1,302,000,000; according to which, between 60,000,000 and 200,000,000 shall be allowed to Africa. All late explorers find Africa much more populous than had been supposed; and it has probably over 100,000,000 inhabitants, as dark mostly in mind as its color.

ANCESTRY OF SIMON CAMERON.—A Pennsylvanian, now in the army, relates a traditional anecdote of the late Secretary of War, which is probably as true as the posthumous stories of the juvenile days of great men usually are; and we therefore put it on record for the benefit of his future biographer. "It was therefore the custom aforetime in Pennsylvania for mothers to place an apple, a silver dollar and a Bible before their children, as soon as they were able to toddle about; and with a mother's interest and satisfaction watch them make their choice. It was considered indicative of the more matured predilections of the child. In accordance with this custom the mother of the infant Simon, as soon as he was able to stand on his pins, produced the articles and set them before the child, hoping in her heart he would select the Bible. But not so with Simon. The future Secretary of War took a somewhat deliberate view, and with less reverence than King Alfred, mounted atop the Holy Writ, pocketed the dollar and commenced munching the apple. It is needless to add that he has been at that business ever since."

LOVE ON THE MERRIMAC.—At evening twilight a maiden fair is often seen wending her way to the water's edge, to launch her little skiff upon the silvery stream, and with the grace and dexterity of the dusky maidens of old, paddle to the opposite shore, where, expectant and watching, her lover awaits her coming. They return to her home, where "the golden hours on angels' wings" pass quickly, and the small hours of the night find the boat again dancing upon the tide, bearing the swain homeward, when the damsel brings it safely back to its moorings and hies to her room, there to revel in pleasant dreams, until called to the duties of the morning. Since nature has provided a free bridge across the river, this lively recreation has been, in part, suspended.—*Newburyport Herald.*

PALPABLE TRUTH.—An exchange paper very aptly and truthfully says: "Before you go shopping, take the advertisement of a newspaper. The man who advertises liberally is a liberal dealer; he sells more goods than old fogies who hide their light under a bushel, and is, therefore, able to sell cheaper."

Society is the atmosphere of souls; and we necessarily inhale from it what is either healthful or infectious.

The pursuit of pleasure is unprofitable business. The more you catch it the more it escapes from you.

GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING.

No article ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon, costing \$1.50 will thoroughly coat from 200 to 300 feet of roof, and this coating will render the roof perfectly water proof, and will last three times as long a white lead or other paints. For covering roofs, either new or old, we repeat, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our warrantee that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, at a liberal discount to dealers.

Address all orders to

READY ROOFING CO.,

Nov. 16.—1y 23 Cedar St., New York.

TO SOLDIERS and their FAMILIES.

Having completed an arrangement with a gentleman of legal ability and experience in Washington, D. C., I am prepared to prosecute claims for Arrears of Pay, Bounties, Pensions, Bounty Land Claims, and all claims growing out of the present, or any previous war since 1790, where, the service rendered was fourteen days or more; or if engaged in any battle. Wounded or missing soldiers can have their claims properly attended to, as well as the families of those killed, or that die of disease. Persons interested in any of these claims are invited to call, or communicate the facts by letter (enclosing a stamp) and the subject will be promptly attended to. The compensation will be proportion to the amount obtained, and nothing charged if unsuccessful.

Ware, Nov., 1861. P. DEWITT.

J. M. COMINS, M. D.

Having been extensively engaged in riding and infirmity practice for the last ten years, offers his professional services to the afflicted of Palmer and vicinity.

Palmer, Dec 6, 1861.—1y

INSURANCE AGENCY.

DeWitt, agent for Ware and vicinity, for several first class Life and Fire Insurance Companies.

DeWitt, taken on the most REASONABLE TERMS Ware, Feb. 16, 1861.

TOWN REPORTS printed neatly, cheaply and expeditiously at this office.

A NICE PACK of Wedding or Visiting Cards can be printed at this office at short notice. Wedding Envelopes always on hand.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH,

A SURE REMEDY FOR A

BAD BREATH,

SORE MOUTH,

CANKER,

DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,

NURSING SORE MOUTHS,

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

A SWEET BREATH

to all who make use of it. No Young Lady or Young Gentleman who is afflicted with a

BAD BREATH

should delay applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought.

A BAD BREATH

Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve yourself of all fears regarding this,

Use Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Mouth Wash.

Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.

Use Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Mouth Wash.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price 37 Cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTH POWDER.

This powder possesses the Carbonic without the injurious properties of Charcoal,

and is free from all acids or Alkalies that can in the least injure the teeth.

Its action being entirely mechanical—polishing without wearing the enamel.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Tooth Powder

Is recommended by all Eminent dentists.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price 25 Cents per box.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTHACHE DROPS,

for the cure of

TOOTHACHE,

produced by exposed nerves.

It is particularly adapted in all cases of children afflicted with

TOOTHACHE.

Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing weariness caused by

LOSS OF SLEEP,

and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Toothache Drops

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Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price only 12 Cents per Bottle.

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DR. WM. B. HURD'S

NEURALGIA PLASTERS,

for the cure of

NEURALGIA

or Toothache produced by colds.

LOCAL NEURALGIA

is immediately cured by their application.

They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Plasters

never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price only 15 cents.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

For sale of the above remedies address Principals, or Agents, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Cassell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 232 Broadway, and by all druggists.

NOTICE.—We are daily receiving orders to send by mail some one or more of Dr. Hurd's Dental Remedies, which we cannot fill. None are available except the Neuralgia Plaster, which we send in an envelope on receipt of Dental Remedies. I am a one stamp. But to accommodate persons in places where the druggists and storekeepers are behind the age, we have put up packages in white envelopes, each containing a bottle of Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash, and Toothache Drops, a box of Tooth Powders, the Neuralgia Plaster, and a valuable little treatise on Teeth and their Diseases, and the best means of preserving them.

For self the entire cost to every young man or woman, or parents with young children; price per package one dollar, or six packages for \$5, sent by express as directed. As the express charges are not much, if any, more on a dozen than on one, it is far cheaper to order six or a dozen packages at one time. A large family will want all, or the surplus can be disposed of to the neighbors with public benefit, for no one can estimate how much pain, suffering, unhappiness and disfigurement, expense, loss of time and money would be saved to the country, if every family to-day had one of these packages, which in itself is a complete set of Dental Remedies. Address Wm. B. Hurd & Co., Tribune Buildings, New York, and write name and address plainly. That remittance may be made with confidence.

W. B. H. & Co. refer to the Mayor of Brooklyn, G. W. Griffin, President of the Farmers and Citizens' Bank, Brooklyn; to the editor of the American Manufacturers' Gazette; to Joy, Coe & Co., Publishers, Agents, New York to P. T. Barnum, Esq., who knows a good thing when he sees it and who has already ordered a second supply etc.

1900 AGENTS WANTED

To introduce Dr. Hurd's Dental Remedies into every county. Men or women who want to make money quickly, can do better with these articles than anything in market. They are new, useful, low priced, and we are spending thousands in advertising them for the benefit of agents. Boxes of samples, containing a dozen of the one dollar packages above specified, with circulars will be sent, on receipt of three dollars, about half price, to any person wishing to test his or her skill in selling with the view of becoming an agent. He can be sold in a day. We would rather pay salaries than commissions to those who prove themselves efficient.

Now is the time to go into business. For address and reference see above.

EASTERN HAMPTON INSURANCE AGENCY!

ARE YOU INSURED?

IF Policies ISSUED REGISTERED, and losses adjusted and PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

IF All descriptions of real and personal property insured. Time—one month to five years.

IF Rates as low as contracted with safety and prompt adjustments. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HOMER INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. Capital and assets, \$1,500,000.

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HAMPTON INSURANCE CO., SPRINGFIELD. Capital and assets, \$230,000.

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HOMER INSURANCE CO., NEW HAVEN. Capital and assets, \$245,000.

75 percent of profits divided annually, and no liability of assessment. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

QUINCY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY, CORWAY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY, WESTFIELD MUTUAL INS. COMPANY. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE!

Provide for your family while in health!

Life is uncertain; death is certain!

Life Insurance is better than Savings Banks!

NON-FORFEITING POLICIES ISSUED.

Your money is not lost by suspension of payments.

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK. Capital and assets, \$130,000.

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MASS. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., SPRINGFIELD. Capital and assets, \$315,000.

Palmer, Jan. 26, 1861. JAS. G. ALLEN, Agent.

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR

AND

LIFE BITTERS.

Are pure vegetable extracts. They cure all bilious disorders of the human system. They regulate and invigorate the liver and kidneys; they give tone to the digestive organs; they regulate the secretions, excretion, and circulation, equalize the circulation and purify the blood. Thus all bilious complaints—some of which are Torpid Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Piles, Chills and Fevers, Costiveness or Looseness—are entirely controlled by a timely use of this medicine.

Darling's Liver Regulator removes the morbid and bilious deposits from the stomach and bowels, regulates the liver and kidneys, removing every obstruction, restores a natural and healthy action in the vital organs. It is a superior

FAMILY MEDICINE,

Much better than pills and much easier to take.

Darling's Life Bitters is a superior tonic and diuretic; excellent in case of loss of appetite, flatulency, female weakness, irregularities, pain, in the side and bowels, blind protruding and bleeding piles, and general debility.

Read the following testimony: James L. Brumley, merchant, 184 Fulton street, N. Y., writes August 18, 1860: "I have been afflicted with piles accompanied with hemorrhoids for the last three years; and Darling's Liver Regulator and Life Bitters, and now consider myself entirely cured."

Hon. John A. Cross writes: "Brooklyn, March 18, 1860. In the spring of 1859, I took a severe cold, which induced a violent fever. I took two doses of Darling's Liver Regulator. It broke up my cold and fever at once. Previous to this attack, I had been troubled with dyspepsia several months. I have felt nothing since."

Dr. C. T. Evans, 28th Street, N. Y., writes: "August 13, 1860. I had a difficulty with Kidney Complaint three years, with constant pain in the small of my back. I had used most all kinds of medicines, but found no permanent relief until I used Darling's Liver Regulator."

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR

AND

LIFE BITTERS.

I passed clotted blood by the urethra. I am now entirely cured, and take pleasure in recommending these remedies.

Mrs. C. T. Evans, Christopher street, N. Y., writes: Feb. 20th, 1860—I have been subject to attacks of Asthma the last twenty years. I have never found anything equal to Darling's Liver Regulator in affording immediate relief. It is a thorough and permanent remedy.

Mrs. Young of Brooklyn writes, "February 23, 1860.—In May last I had a severe attack of Piles, which confined me to the house. I took one bottle of Darling's Life Bitters and was entirely cured."

D. Westervelt, Esq., of South Fifth, near 8th street, Williamsburg, L. I., writes: "August 5, 1860.—Having been troubled with a difficulty in the liver, and subject to violent colics, I was advised by a friend to try Darling's Liver Regulator. I did so, and found it to operate admirably, removing the bile and arousing the liver to activity. I have also used it as a Family Medicine. When our children are afflicted with colic, a few drops and it sets them all right. I find it meets the general wants of the stomach and bowels when disordered."

Reader, if you need either or both of these remedies, inquire for them at the stores; if you do not find them, take no receipt, but inclose one dollar in a letter, and on receipt of the money, the Remedy or Remedies will be sent according to your directions, by mail or express, post paid.

DANIEL S. DARLING, 192 Nassau st., New York.

Put up in 50 cents and \$1 bottles each.

For sale by Higgins & Allen, Palmer; D. Holden, Ware.

THE HEROES OF PEACE

AND THE HEROES OF WAR.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, New York, is preparing a collection to other portraits, the celebrated collection known in Europe and America as

Brady's National Photographic Portrait Gallery, in which is included Portraits of nearly all the prominent men of America, not excepting Jeff. Davis, Gen. Beauregard, and others. Each portrait is a full length, and costs \$3 per dozen. Can be sent by mail.

Scenes of the War for the Union, are published, card size, and in stereoscopic form.

Also, Stereoscopic Views of Scenes in Paris, London, and in other parts of England and France; and of Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, on the Rhine, in Athens, Egypt, Turkey, the Holy Land, China, India, Cuba, &c., ad infinitum.

Our INSTANTANEOUS STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, are the Greatest Wonder of the Age.

These are taken in the fortieth part of a second, and the rushing of water, the moving of vehicles, the firing of an army, does not in the slightest degree affect the taking of these views. They are sold for \$3 per dozen. We have also on hand and manufacture the largest assortment of Stereoscopic Photographs, Albums, and

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In the United States, and perhaps in the world, Catalogues, containing lists of our Portraits, Views, Stereoscopes, &c., will be sent free by mail, on receipt of a stamp.

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NEW LONDON NORTHERN RAILROAD.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS!

Commencing Wednesday, October 2, 1861. Leave Palmer for Hartford, New Haven, and Stonington Roads.

5:25 P. M. Steamboat train, connects with the splendid steamers, City of New York and City of Boston at New London.

Passengers by this train can go on board of the boat immediately on arrival of cars. Returning from New York can remain on board of boat, and take the 7:15 A. M. train for the north.

Freight train leaves Palmer daily at 5:30 A. M., and New London at 12:30 P. M.

B. N. DOWD, Supt.

New London, Oct. 3, 1861.

GREAT REDUCTION in the Prices

of

Singer & Co.'s STANDARD MACHINES!!

Well known to be the best for Manufacturing purposes:

No. 1, Shuttle Machine, formerly sold at \$90, Reduced to \$70.

No. 2, Shuttle Machine, formerly sold at \$100, Reduced to \$75.

SINGER'S LETTER A MACHINE,

Is the best machine in the World for Family Sewing and Light Manufacturing Purposes.

Price, [with Hammer, and beautifully ornamented] \$50.

We would ask for our Letter A Machine, the special attention of Vest Makers, and all those who want Machines for light manufacturing purposes. They embody the principles of the Manufacturing Machines, making, like them, the interlocked stitch, and are destined to be as celebrated for Family Sewing and light manufacturing purposes as our Manufacturing Machines are for manufacturing purposes in general.

Family Sewing Machines are valuable in proportion to the number of things they can do well. See what ours can do before making a purchase.

There is no doubt as to the value of our Machines for manufacturing purposes, but it is only of late that the public began to learn that the essential elements of a machine best adapted to the heaviest work, would also be the elements to be embodied in a Family Machine. It is now well understood that our Letter A Machine is unequalled for its simplicity, rapidity, durability and certainty of correct action. While as a general thing, the sewing-machine people are candid enough to acknowledge that our machines are unequalled for manufacturing purposes, they are almost sure to assert, in the same breath, that Singer's Letter A, or Family Machine, are not as good as theirs! This is a mere trick of the trade, and we confidently invite them to take under our arm, and examine for themselves, and see what our Letter A Machines, with all the recent improvements, are capable of doing. While they see the most delicate material to perfection, as already stated, they are also adapted to light manufacturing purposes, and this, be it remembered, can not be said of any other Family Machine yet offered to the public.

The Nos. 1 and 2 Machines are of great capacity and application for manufacturing purposes.

Our No. 3 Machine are especially adapted to all kinds of light and heavy Leather Work, in Carriage Trimming, Boot and Shoe Making, Harness Making, etc., etc. They are of extra size, with an arm long enough to take under the arm, and stitch the largest size dashes. There is scarcely any part of a Trimmer's stitching that cannot be done with them by hand; so, too, the saving of time and labor is very great.

Our No. 4 Machine are of extra size, and the shuttle will hold six times as much thread as the shuttle of those used for tailoring purposes. The large machines work as fast as small ones.

We have always on hand, Sewing Gauges, Silk and Cotton Thread on Spools, Best Machine Oil in Bottles, etc., etc.

We manufacture our own needles, and would warn all persons using our machines not to buy any others. Our needles are of superior quality, at higher prices than we charge for the best. The needles sold by us are manufactured especially for our machines. A bad needle may render the working of the best machine almost impossible.

Our customers may rest assured that all our Branch Offices are furnished with the "genuine article."

In case of small purchases, the money may be sent in postage stamps, or notes.

Correspondents will please write their names distinctly. It is all important that we should in each case, know the post-office, county and state.

Persons requiring information about Sewing Machines, their sizes, prices, working capacities, and the best methods of purchasing, can obtain it by sending to us, or any of our Branch Offices for a copy of

"I. M. Singer & Co's Gazette,"

Which is a beautiful Picture Paper entirely devoted to the subject. It will be sent gratis.

We have made the above Reduction in Prices for the purpose of benefiting the public and ourselves. The public have been swindled by spurious machines made in imitation of ours. The metal in them, from the iron casting to the smallest piece, is of poor quality. The work is done in a hasty and careless manner. They are hid away in secret places, where it would be impossible to have at their command the proper mechanical appliances. It is only by doing a great business, and having extensive manufacturing establishments, that good machines can be made at moderate prices. The best designed machines, badly made, are always liable to get out of order, and are sure to cost considerable trouble and money to keep them in repair.

The quality to be looked for in a Machine, are: certainty of correct action at all rates of speed, simplicity of construction, great durability, and rapidity of operation with the least labor. Machines to be of the highest quality, must be made of the best metal and finished to perfection. We have the ways and means, on a grand scale, to do this.

The purchasers of machines, whose daily bread they depend upon, will find that those having the above qualities will not only work well at rapid as well as slow rates of speed, but last long in the finest possible working order. Our machines, as made by us, will cost no more money with less labor, than any others, whether in imitation of ours or not. In fact, they are cheaper than any other Machines as a gift.

Local Agents wanted.

For sale by HIGGINS & ALLEN, Palmer; D. Holden, Ware.

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Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, FEB. 22, 1862.

There is a pause in the record of victories since the capture of Fort Donelson. As soon as our soldiers can take breath we shall hear of more successes at the West. Patience with the people and perseverance on the part of the federal commanders are only requisite to completely crush out this rebellion.

One Way to Raise Taxes.

While Congress is studying the subject of taxation, would it not be well for the Finance Committee to consider the propriety of taxing liquors in the same proportion that it proposes to tax knowledge? It is asserted that there are 600,000,000 gallons of liquors annually distilled in the United States. A tax of ten cents on each gallon would yield a revenue of \$60,000,000, or money enough to pay 7 per cent. interest on \$800,000,000 of debt and leave \$4,000,000 to be used for other purposes. The proposition to tax whiskey has drawn to Washington a regiment of distillers and liquor dealers, who protest against it, or are endeavoring to get the tax as low as possible. Where one voice is raised against newspaper taxation a thousand will cry out against a tax upon distilled liquors. The efforts to destroy brains will be ten to one for making them, and unless Congress exercises better judgment than in many instances the former will succeed.

A tax upon liquors would do good in more than one way. If it amounted to a prohibition in some quarters, it would promote public and private peace, while it would save bread to women and children who are now suffering for the want of it. Think how much in one of a cent glass would amount to. In the city of New York alone it would foot up nearly a thousand dollars a day! Now if instead of taxing every copy of a newspaper one half a cent, the tariff should be put upon liquor of all sorts, a public revenue would be easily raised, or those who habitually drink their half dozen glasses every day would be greatly benefited, physically, mentally and morally, by abridging their liquor bills. If we were sure that members of Congress would not feel themselves aggrieved by a tax of this kind we should have hope that the idea would be carried into effect. But as things are in Washington society it is too much to hope for any such wholesome legislation.

A COLORED MAN LABORING FOR THE UNION IN ENGLAND.—Rev. J. Sella Martin, once a slave, we believe, but now pastor of the Joy Street Church in Boston, is speaking almost every night in England, in favor of the Union. He is a charming speaker, and illustrates his subject so forcibly that he usually carries his audience with him. He is well received in England, the people listening to him sooner than they would to a white American. At Ipswich three clergymen threw their pulpits open to him, and he had crowded congregations at all three services. Two days later he made a long address to a numerous audience, the Mayor of Ipswich presiding; and a unanimous vote of thanks was adopted.

EFFECTS OF THE BLOCKADE.—Dispatches from the Southern Blockading Squadron give interesting items. The rebel steamer Calhoun, which ran the blockade, was captured on her return to New Orleans. She had a large cargo of powder. The sloop-of-war Vincennes chased two schooners, attempting to run the blockade, which the crews abandoned after setting fire to them. The schooners were loaded with cotton and naval stores. Two other Confederate vessels destroyed by the fleet had cargoes valued at eleven hundred thousand dollars.

SCIENTISTS IN FRANCE.—The number of suicides in France during the year just passed was 3399—an average of more than ten a day, and one in a little less than every ten thousand inhabitants. 3027 of these were males, and 842 females; sixteen were children under fifteen years of age; thirty-eight men and eleven women were ninety years of age and upward, while the majority were between forty and sixty.

THE SON AND NOT THE FATHER.—The report now going the rounds, of the death of Mr. J. Holbrook, special agent of the Post Office Department, is incorrect. Mr. Holbrook was in the enjoyment of his usual health on Tuesday last, but has been called to mourn the loss of his only son, Mr. J. B. Holbrook, who died at Chicago on Tuesday, at the age of 23.

AN UNPATRIOTIC LEGISLATURE.—The Delaware Legislature has adjourned. It has passed a resolution denouncing all measures of whatever nature, to abolish slavery in the State, has declined assuming the collection of the State's quota of the national tax, and refused to instruct the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Delaware to sustain the government in the prosecution of the war.

FRANCE AND THE POPE.—Napoleon III. intimates to Pius IX. that he would like to have him back down, but the sturdy old Pontiff intimates to the Emperor that he'd rather not. Being master of the situation, simply through the force of events, the Pope means to hold on to what he believes to be his own, as the head of the old Church.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.—The disaster at Hartley, England, by which 219 persons were buried in a coal pit, desolates a whole community, leaving 103 widows, 257 children, 27 orphans, and a large number of others who were dependent upon those killed for their support. Only 23 male inhabitants of the community remain alive.

WHY NOT?—The Congressional Committee on Ways and Means are reminded that Swift proposed to put a tax on female beauty, and to leave every lady to rate her own charms. He said the tax would be cheerfully paid, and be very productive.

THE WAR.

Capture of Fort Donelson and 15,000 Prisoners.—Generals Buckner and Johnston Captured.—General Floyd and Pillow Escaped.—Bowling Green Recaptured.—Gen. Price Captured.—Savannah Probably Taken!

The news continues glorious for the Union cause. The attack upon Fort Donelson, which had commenced when we last went to press, resulted in its capture at an early hour Sunday morning.

The battle was a bloody one, commencing on Thursday and continuing till Saturday night. All the gunboats which attacked the Fort from the river were disabled the first day, and the victory was won by the land forces under Gen. Grant. No harder fighting or more genuine bravery has been exhibited than on both sides at Fort Donelson. The rebel fortifications extended for four or five miles along the Cumberland River, and were surrounded on the land side by the army of Gen. Grant, numbering about 50,000 men. Cooped up in the fort were 30,000 rebels commanded by Johnston, Buckner, Floyd and Pillow. They believed the place impregnable, and had made a determined stand. During Saturday night Floyd and Pillow with 5000 men escaped on boats down the river, intending to make a stand at Clarksville. On Sunday morning, as our forces were preparing to storm the fort, white flags were displayed along the works, and an unconditional surrender immediately followed.

The loss of life was, however, most severe; ours set at 300 killed, 600 wounded, and 100 missing. The enemy, sheltered by entrenchments, did not suffer so much. Our gain, besides the fort itself, the *terrapin* of which extends some five miles, includes Gen. A. S. Johnston, Gen. Buckner, 15,000 prisoners, (including the rebels who fled thither from Fort Henry) 48 field-pieces, 17 heavy guns, 20,000 stand of arms, 3000 horses, and a large amount of war material and commissary stores. Gen. Floyd and Gen. Pillow, with their brigades, took "French leave" during Saturday night. Our troops from the moment of the investment of the fort on Wednesday, lay on their arms night and day, half the time without provisions, and all the time without tents. A portion of the time there was a heavy storm of rain and snow. The rebel troops are completely demoralized, and have no confidence in their leaders, as they charge Floyd and Floyd with deserting them.

Commodore Foote was wounded in the foot, and we lost several valuable officers. The Commodore, however, moved up the river to Clarksville and burnt a large iron establishment where munitions of war were manufactured for the rebels.

Bowling Green has been evacuated by the rebels, who have moved their guns and munitions to Columbus, the occupancy of Fort Henry and Donelson having rendered the place untenable. It is reported that the enemy is also evacuating Columbus.

Gen. Halleck telegraphs to the General-in-Chief at Washington, that Gen. Sterling Price, commander of the rebel army of Missouri, has been captured by Gen. Curtis. Edward Price, also a Brigadier General in the rebel service, was captured near Warsaw, on Sunday, while conducting a body of recruits to his father's camp. It turns out that the latter Price only was captured.

Despatches from Fort Donelson state that 1000 more rebels had been taken. They came down to Fort Donelson to re-inforce the fort. They, not knowing it had been captured, were bagged.

The forces under Com. Dupont and Gen. Sherman have invested Fort Pulaski at Savannah, cut off the supply of water from the city, and have probably taken possession of the city before now.

Kentucky is cleared of rebel troops and Tennessee soon will be.

Burnside is still marching on. He is in possession of Edenton, with pickets thrown out five or six miles in advance.

The victories of our troops since the first of January may be summed up as follows:

The route of Humphrey Marshall;
The victory at the Cumberland;
The capture of Fort Henry;
The occupancy of Roanoke Island;
The capture of Price's army;
The evacuation of Bowling Green;
The opening of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad;
The capitulation of Fort Donelson.

THE ROMANCE OF WAR.—The brave Union soldier who carried captive the heart of a beautiful and wealthy heiress at Richmond, and is soon to be married to her, is Sergeant Moulton of New Haven, of the third Connecticut regiment. He was taken prisoner at Bull Run, sent to Richmond, and attracted the notice of the young lady who supplied the object of her affection with clothing, luxuries and money, exchanged miniatures with him, and has eloped from the rebel capital in order to share his fortunes.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The lock-up in Pittsfield, Mass., was burnt on Monday evening, and a Frenchman named Bollico, who was in custody on a charge of drunkenness, perished in the flames. This unfortunate man (with his family) was driven out of the South a few weeks ago on account of his loyalty to the Union.

TUNNEL THROUGH THE ALPS.—It is stated that the new machines constructed for boring through the Alps have been tried with great success. 730 metres (790 English yards) have already been pierced on the French side, and 950 metres (1005 yards) on the Italian side, or 1680 metres out of the 12,000 (nearly 7½ miles) to be accomplished, through Mount Cenis.

MORE TRAITORS ARRESTED.—A Mrs. Morris and a Mr. Walworth have been arrested at Washington, as secession spies. Walworth is a son of Chancellor Walworth, who was the Democratic candidate for the office of Governor of New York, in 1848. He was a clerk in the Adjutant General's office.

COST OF MUSIC.—The regimental bands in the army cost at the rate of \$3,321,400 a year. The number of musicians is estimated at 17,600, being larger than the U. S. army before the war. These bands must be drummed out of camp.

LETTER FROM BOSTON.

Boston, Feb. 19th.
YESTERDAY the city celebrated our victories of the West by firing a salute at noon, and ringing bells. The national airs played by a chime of bells was the more gladsome way of testifying the joy of the people over the event. To-day the State fired salutes on the Common, at Bunker Hill, and at Lexington in honor of the event. Washington and State Streets are about as brilliantly decorated with bunting as they were at the enthusiastic uprising of the loyal North last spring. Everybody feels elated over the events of the past fortnight, and not only the wheels of business, but the wheels of omnibuses seem to roll easier now.

The legislature is a slow coach this winter. Conservation hangs like a drag to all its proceedings, and the session predicted at the outset will not end till after the first of April. The winter is nearly spent, and the weighty matters are not yet reached. The Bible question has been agreed upon by a committee of conference, who have adopted substantially the Senate bill, providing that no scholar shall be made to read any portion of the Bible that his parents or guardian objects to. The subject is not worth quarrelling about, but if the present law should be repealed, leaving the whole subject to school committees as formerly, it would be about the best thing that could be done. Military matters of importance have yet to consume much time. Add to this the Sudbury Meadows, one or two horse railroad enterprises that conflict with powerful corporations, the re-districting of the State for Congressional purposes, and lastly, and more momentous than all, that everlasting bore upon the legislature and the treasury, the Hoosier Tunnel. There is not a matter of any special importance coming into the legislature that the Tunnel will not have an influence upon.

The friends of the Tunnel find out who have measures they wish to carry, and immediately bring the great bore to bear upon them. Nothing escapes. The friends of the Tunnel I understand are pledged to sustain the present act for draining Sudbury Meadows, and the friends of the latter are mostly pledged to the Tunnel, so that the State need not be surprised if both outrages are fastened upon the treasury. Why, a member of the House recently wanted to be appointed a Justice of the peace, and applying to a member of the council, received for a reply "How are you on the Tunnel?" I am also informed that when the election of Chaplain for the House took place, a Berkshire member was importuned to vote for a certain clergyman, and with characteristic peculiarity immediately asked him how he stood on the Tunnel. So bound up in the Tunnel project are some of the people of Northern Berkshire, that if asked the way to Heaven, they would direct one through the Hoosier Tunnel.

The committee having the matter in charge will undoubtedly report just such a bill as the friends of the Tunnel want. The House will pass it, and it is highly probable that it will pass the Senate, and in the impossibility to obtain a two-thirds vote lies the safety of the treasury.

The idea of retrenchment in State expenses is seriously entertained by a portion of the legislature, but where to begin is the greater perplexity. Those holding offices at the State House, and in other places, are anxious that their salaries shall not be cut down, yet each man has no objection to having his neighbor's abridged if the pruning knife can be kept from himself. I am inclined to think no retrenchment will be made this winter, as members are not thoroughly awakened to the necessities of the case. Before another election of State officers, the tax gatherer will dive deep into everybody's pocket, and then there will be such a cry for reform in expenses that there will be likely to be a clean sweep of present incumbents to give place to those who, under the pressure for retrenchment will go to an extreme in curtailing expenses. There is good sleighing in Boston, horse railroads having been placed under an embargo of municipal authorities and snow, leaving the streets to the undisputed freedom of vehicles on runners. With a few more sunny days the fun of sleighing will dissolve in the gutters, leaving a disagreeable state of things for some time. But these poor Athenians must suit quietly, for everybody cannot enjoy the luxury of living in the country.

MORE FEMALE SOLDIERS.—A Munfordsville (Ky.) correspondent of the Cincinnati Times reports that a young girl named Mary Cook has been discovered in the 2d Kentucky Cavalry Regiment. Her father, now dead, was a minister, and she was a school teacher before she turned soldier. Mary says that two of her female acquaintances have enlisted in the Kentucky infantry regiment, and that one of them was elected Lieutenant, which position she still holds. The Lieutenant takes good care of her companion, keeping her on detailed duty at the officers' quarters. Mary insists that nothing but a desire to experience a soldier's life induced them to commit the folly. She was employed as a servant by the Captain of her company, as he considered the "little boy" too slender to endure the hardships of cavalry service.

COL. WARNOCK'S SWORD.—Gen. Hill, captured at Roanoke Island, has a sword belonging to Col. David W. Wardrop of the Union Coast Guard. The sword, which was presented to Col. Wardrop by his friends while he was a captain, and is inscribed accordingly, was loaned to Theodore Winthrop, and was taken by Hill at Bethel.

DEATH FROM REM.—Mrs. Catherine Mullen of Lowell, whose husband is in the army at Fortress Monroe, was found dead on the floor of her room on Monday morning. She had spent \$12 in liquor during the previous five days. Two little children are left motherless by her death.

A SCARF CHOW.—The Memphis Appeal says that vast quantities of poisoned drugs have been introduced into the South. Some quinine examined in that city on the 20th of January was found to contain morphine, strychnine, and other poisonous ingredients.

SICK ALLIES.—There is much sickness among the foreign troops in Mexico. We hope there will be enough of it to make their governments sick of the miserable business in which they are engaged. Then let the troops recover, and go home.

BAD FOR THE REPORTERS.—The Chicago Journal had one reporter killed outright, and another had his leg shot off, at the capture of Fort Henry. A third escaped unharmed.

THE PETERSBURG, VA., EXPRESS has reliable authority for stating that Beauregard has been assigned the command of the Confederate forces at New Orleans.

PRAGUE.—Accounts from the peach-growing districts of New Jersey represent the prospect for a good crop next season as unusually flattering.

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

THE President has ordered the discharge of all State prisoners, granting an amnesty for past political offences, if they will subscribe to an oath that they will not aid the enemies of the United States. He thinks that the back of the rebellion is broken, so that these men can do no harm. We hope he may not be mistaken.

The Valentine season, in which geese choose their mates, and young people make goings of themselves in an exchange of love missives, commenced on the 14th, but has not been very largely patronized. The custom of sending valentines has degenerated into a habit of exchanging coarse caricatures, not creditable to the senders or agreeable to the receivers.

Gen. Price has again run before the federal army, leaving Springfield and all therein to a better class of people. The rebel army in that section of Missouri are valued at a running Price.

Obediah Jennings Wise, who was shot while attempting to follow his father's example at Roanoke Island, used to be editor of the Richmond Enquirer, and is said to have fired the first gun upon the John Brown party at Harper's Ferry. In a duel he shot Sheriff Clemens through the hip, laming the latter for life.

The rebels state that all the members of the Richmond Blues, but seven, were cut down at Roanoke. That must make Richmond itself feel blue, as that city will soon be cut down unless it yields without resistance.

Europe consumes annually thirty million dollars' worth of gold and silver for plate, jewelry and ornaments. Gold coin wastes half per cent. in sixteen years' wear, and silver from two to five per cent.

Gen. Zollicoffer leaves a large family of children unprotected, and the Memphis Avalanche suggests that they should be adopted by the State of Tennessee.

A farmer named Hoffman has succeeded in growing coffee in Illinois, and he thinks it can be grown to the extent of thirty bushels per acre.

Liquor sellers who smuggle their bad stuff into the army and get caught, are stripped and flogged on their bare backs. That is a kind of lacer that they don't like to take.

Soldiers in the army and their friends at home are bordering the mails with daggered type like-nesses. Sometimes whole bags go out of Washington filled with daggered types.

They say Columbus is a hard place to take, but the federalists would find the taking of it very wholesome. It would benefit their constitution.

The importation of meerschaums is said to reach \$200,000 annually in the United States.

How foolish to spend so much money for the sake of making a great smoke.

HAPPINESS.

"That happiness does the longest thrive
Where joys and griefs have turns alternate."

There is a young man in Portland so charged with electricity that he has only to rub his foot three or four times on a carpet in order to light the gas by the electric sparks from his finger.

There have been riots at the centre of civilization, Richmond. Europeans will begin to think that the South is as bad as they affect to consider the North.

The scrap of the Southern Confederacy, which was at a discount of 45 per cent. before the late federal victories, must have taken another downhill slide since. It has probably reached its real value by this time, which is nothing.

The snow keeps coming, sleighs keep running, the world keeps humming, and everybody is getting along as well as can be expected in these war times.

Western stars!—those stars which have recently risen over Forts Henry and Donelson.

Capt. Power of the Essex, engaged in the capture of Fort Henry, has three sons and a brother-in-law in the rebel army, and his wife resides in the South. There is a patriot for you, who leaves home, household and all for his country. What Roman or Spartan ever did better?

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.—This 22d of February is the birth day of Washington, and the President of the United States recommends that the people throughout the country meet in their respective places of worship to listen to the reading of the farewell address of Washington. In many places the recommendation will be heeded. While the mock ceremony of inaugurating another President is going on at Richmond, it will be fitting that the loyal men of the nation should listen to the parting words of the great founder of the republic, who was earnest in his warnings against traitors, rebellions and civil dissensions.

ANOTHER BRITISH INSULT.—Earl Russell has refused to allow American vessels of war to enter English ports, placing them upon the same ground as Southern privateers. This is a direct insult to the United States, as it places us on a level with an unrecognized power, and refuses us a civility which is granted between all nations at peace with each other. It is a poor return for allowing British troops to pass through Maine to Canada, and coaling an English man-of-war at Annapolis. This is another item to be charged to the account of John Bull in the settlement which will be demanded by and by.

A GLOOMY INAUGURATION.—To-day Jeff Davis is to be inaugurated President of the Southern Confederacy for six years. Great preparations have been made to render the occasion a brilliant one, but the defeats and reverses which the rebels have suffered at all points must make the inauguration a gloomy one. The prospect is that Davis will not be President for six months, and it is folly for him to expect a reign of six years.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.—George C. Hersey, convicted of poisoning Frances Tyrrell of Weymouth, to hide the shame of seduction, has been sentenced to death. He appears to be a hardened villain, and it is believed that a sister of the above girl came to her death in the same way. He continues to declare himself innocent.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE PRINCE SUMNER.—The Naples correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 28th of January, states that the Italian Government has given orders to its officers to sink the Sumner if met with in the waters of the Mediterranean, in case of a refusal to give herself up.

SUNDAY RAILROAD TRAVEL.—It is stated that a proposition will be made to the Pennsylvania Legislature, now in session at Harrisburg, to repeal all laws preventing Sunday travel. Petitions to this effect have been circulated.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

STATE ALMSHOUSE.—The number of inmates in the State Alms house at this place is 718—men 98, women 121, boys 347, girls 152.

The concert of the Wilbraham Glee Club occurs next Tuesday evening in the North Village.

LARGE CALF.—H. O. Hancock, of Blanchardville, has a cow which dropped a calf on Sunday, weighing 120 lbs.

A meeting of the Palmer Park Association is called next Monday forenoon, at the Antique House.

REAPPOINTED.—The Governor and council have reappointed G. M. Fisk, of Palmer, an Inspector of the Monson State Alms house.

SETTLED.—The contractor for building the school house in this village and the building committee have compromised their differences, and a school meeting Monday evening ratified the agreement.

Goon feeling and patriotism expressed themselves in this village by the ringing of bells, blowing of steam whistles, and firing of cannon on the occasion of receiving news of the taking of Fort Donelson.

FIRE.—The house of Thomas Smith, known as the "Piney Cooley place, on the Bonville road, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday afternoon, the family saving most of the furniture. The fire took from an old oven in a shed where hams were being smoked. No insurance.

WARREN.—The people of Warren were jubilant over the capture of Fort Donelson, throwing to the breeze numerous flags and firing cannon.—The Farewell Address of Washington will be read at the Cong. Church to-day at 11 a. m., and other exercises will take place appropriate to the occasion.

CLOSE OF SCHOOL.—The district school in the Old Center closed on Thursday; those at Thorndike and Three Rivers on Friday. The first division in this village, kept by L. T. Spaulding, will close next Wednesday, and the primary school taught by Miss Eliza Tupper will close on Friday.

CHANCE FOR BARGAINS.—W. W. Cross & Co., having purchased the goods recently owned by J. F. Tobey in Commercial Block, and removed them to their own store, now offer the same at extraordinarily low prices, as will be seen by their advertisements in another part of our paper. In these hard times low figures are worth considering when making purchases.

MORE GOOD CATTLE.—H. A. Rindge of Monson, moved by the notice we gave last week of several good specimens of cattle, drove up in front of our office on Saturday with six yokes. All his own, which would be pretty sure to take a premium at any cattle show. One pair of 4 years old weighed 3500; one pair of 3 years old, 2800; one pair of 3 years old, 2550.—Monson can boast of some as good cattle as can be found elsewhere.

BURIED.—Forty couples from Brimfield had a sleigh ride on Tuesday of last week, visiting Sturbridge and stopping at F. O. Wallace's hotel. On the same evening a sleigh-ride from Holland visited Brimfield.—S. C. Herring has recently killed a pig 18 months old, weighing 670 pounds and measuring around the shoulders 6 feet 2½ inches, being as large around as he was long. Mr. H., having beaten the world in making safes, is now trying his hand at farming, with a prospect of meeting with similar success in that line.

THE WOUNDED.—Among those wounded in the fight at Roanoke Island we find but one name from this vicinity—that of Charles F. Clark of Wilbraham, who was injured in the throat. Dr. J. M. Rice, of Worcester, surgeon of the 25th regiment, was wounded in the ribs. Dr. Rice was recently one of the inspectors of the Monson State Alms house, which place he resigned to accept the place he now holds. The 21st Massachusetts regiment, in which were a dozen Palmer men, assisted in storming the rebel batteries in the centre of the island.

LOCAL CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.—Preparations have been made to celebrate the birth day of Washington in this village in a becoming manner, agreeable to the recommendation of the President. At 2½ o'clock the people are invited to assemble at the Congregational Church, where Rev. Dr. Vaill will read Washington's Farewell Address, attended with fitting devotional exercises. Immediately after the close of exercises in the church, cannon will be fired and all the bells in the village rung for an hour. In the evening a general illumination will take place. The Belchertown Cornet Band will furnish music for the occasion. A supper for the band and citizens will be furnished at the Nassawanno House in the evening.

DEATH OF CAPT. HENRY A. HUBBARD, OF LUDLOW.—On Thursday evening the telegraph unexpectedly announced that the remains of Capt. Henry A. Hubbard of the Ludlow Company, in the 27th Mass. regiment, of the Burnside expedition, were on their way to New York. This was the first news of his death, though it was known that he had been sick with fever for some time. Capt. Hubbard was well known in this vicinity and his death will be sadly felt. He was a student at Amherst College for two years, and finished his course of study at Union. Previous to his entering the service of the United States he was a law student in the office of Beach & Bond at Springfield. On taking up arms in defence of his country he rallied around him a large number of the young men of his native town, Wilbraham and Palmer, who became devotedly attached to their young commander. Just before leaving Springfield he was married to the only daughter of Geo. Booth of Ludlow. He also leaves a father and mother at Ludlow, and a large circle of friends. Capt. Hubbard had for several years been a correspondent of this paper, and his last letter, just before leaving

Annapolis, was one of the best of his contributions. He has fallen in the service of his country; not amid the clash of arms and the roar of battle, but on the desert coast of a hostile State. His remains reached New York on Thursday night, with those of Col. Russell of the 10th Connecticut, and one or two other officers who fell at Roanoke Island. Yesterday the body reached Ludlow, and his funeral will probably take place to-morrow.

SOUTH WILBRAHAM.—MR. EDITOR:—The Palmer Journal for last week has not arrived! Something must be done. Could you have been here when Uncle Sam's mail arrived last Saturday and heard the remarks of your subscribers, you would have exclaimed "Something must be done." And then Tuesday of this week to hear from our postmaster "has not come," produced a regular stampede. Again we say "Something must be done!"—Either the railroad mail agents or some of Uncle Sam's deputies are in fault. Perhaps Mr. Delano, our Representative, can remedy the matter. It so all will acquiesce and say "So mote it be." Our Baptist friends here had a festival last evening. Speeches were made by Rev. Messrs. Rockwood, Whitehill, Brewster and Moore. Singing by the "Wood family" from Somers, Ct. I had almost forgotten to mention that Dr. Maun-grou-daus, an Indian physician of the Chippewa tribe, was also present, dressed in full Indian costume, and his witty remarks about the customs and manners of the Indians kept the house in a complete roar of laughter. I was so far in the back part of the house that I did not hear his answer to the Rev. Mr. Morse as to his bringing the father of the papoose he exhibited. Should think, however, by the applause from the audience, that his answer was satisfactory to the reverend gentleman. What the proceeds of the gathering were I have not learned, but they must have been quite considerable, and I presume met their anticipations.

SURPRISE PARTY.—The choir of singers and members of the singing school connected with the Congregational society in this village gave their pastor and his family a surprise party on Tuesday evening. They came with such numbers and with such cheerful hearts, as to render the occasion one of rare pleasure to all concerned. The evening sped its hours delightfully away, amid friendly greetings and the choice viands of their own providing. The company of singing men and women discoursed sweet music, to be renewed, we earnestly hope and pray, in still sweeter strains when they shall meet in heaven. A loaf of cake appropriate to a wedding occasion was kindly presented by friends from the State Alms house, and may be looked for on the advent of such an occasion, if not too long delayed.

AMHERST, BELCHERTOWN AND PALMER RAILROAD.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Amherst and Palmer railroad the following persons were chosen officers for the ensuing year: Directors, Edward Dickinson, L. M. Hill, J. H. M. Leland, of Amherst; Calvin Bridgman, of Belchertown; William Dickinson, of Worcester; Thomas W. Williams, of New London, Conn.; and F. A. Perkins, of Norwich, Conn. The board of directors was organized by the re-election of Edward Dickinson as president and John S. Adams as clerk and treasurer.

A VERY TRUTHFUL SPEECH.—Mr. Van Wyck, Representative in Congress from New York, and Chairman of the Investigating Committee on contracts and frauds, made a noble speech on the floor of the House of Representatives, recently. In the course of his remarks he showed up the big and general thieves and rascals, without gloves, saying that the lynch upon the Treasury who had stole thousands of dollars since the war began, might be seen rolling along the streets in the vicinity of the capitol, with their splendid carriages, and at Club Houses, drinking their champagne, whiskey, and wines, with nobody to molest or make them afraid. He contrasted the escape of these big rascals from being brought before the courts of justice, and the poor private in the army of the Potomac, who is sentenced to death for sleeping at his post. The Honorable gentleman thought that the scales of justice had been so much tampered with for the last ten years, that justice had been outweighed by rascality, and the courts had almost become a secondary power among the people.

A GOOD THING.—We coincide fully with the following from the Waltham Sentinel: "The Student and Schoolmate" is one of the prettiest monthly publications we know of. It contains an excellent variety of amusing, and also very useful, reading matter, suited to advanced readers as well as children. In fact, it is not only a good magazine for family use, but it would make an excellent book to be introduced into our schools as a reading book, and for declamation. It is published at 15 Cornhill, Boston, by Gale Jones & Co. Single copy, one year, \$1.00; clubs of six can get them for \$4.00, and fifty copies will be furnished for \$25.00, thereby giving scholars twelve new reading books in a year, at a small cost.

"HOW'S YOUR ASTERISK?"—The Congressional Directory, at the head of its alphabetical list of Senators and Representatives, says, in a bracket, "The asterisk (*) denotes those whose wives accompany them." This has given rise to the new slang word in Washington society, "How's your asterisk?" being the common inquiry for a Congressional lady's husband.

A GOOSE ACCIDENT.—The Tuscola, Ill., Shield, of the 6th inst., mentions "a singular and distressing accident" which occurred on Monday. A gentleman named Evans, coming from the Post Office, was knocked down by a flying goose, and was first supposed to have been killed. Up to Wednesday night he remained insensible. The goose, however, was instantly killed.

MAIL ROBBER CAUGHT.—A daring villain named Lutz has been arrested for robbing the mails on the cars between Buffalo, and Cleveland, and it now appears that no less than eight or nine bags of the most secure pattern have been cut open on the Lake Shore trains going both east and west, and valuable letters abstracted.

WESTERN RAILROAD DIRECTORS.—E. C. Sherman of Plymouth and William Pollock of Pittsfield were elected State directors of the Western railroad by the legislature on Saturday. Sherman had served one term previously.

CHURCH CHANGES.—Among the atrocities which the Union troops are charged by the rebel press, is the "roasting" of the Confederate troops wounded at Mill Spring, in a barn near the battle-field.

APPOINTMENT.—Rev. Marcus Ames, pastor of the North Chelsea Evangelical Congregational Society, has accepted the appointment of Chaplain and Superintendent of the Girls' Industrial School at Lancaster.

SHOOTING COWARDS.—Secretary Stanton has authorized Gen. Lander to shoot, or cashier an officer of his division for cowardice on the field of battle.

Rev. EBERHART BURT.—This venerable man who died in Athol last November, having reached the age of 96 years, was extensively known in this region, and loved and venerated by all who knew him. The following statements will be interesting to many readers:

"Rev. Eberhart Burt was born in Norton, March 9, 1766, and died at Athol, Nov. 25th, 1861. He became interested in religion in 1780, and was baptized April 24th of that year. His first sermon was from the text, 'I have opened my mouth unto the Lord and I cannot come back,' which was preached August 29, 1794. He was ordained as a Baptist minister upon a rock in Hardwick, June 20, 1798, Elder Enoch Goff, of Dighton, preaching the ordination sermon. Mr. Burt lived to preach 4961 sermons, to solemnize 97 marriages, to attend 327 funerals, and to baptize 200 candidates.

His settlement in Hardwick and Ware was his only settlement, but he preached successfully in Millbury, Leicester, Sutton, Belcherston, Petterham, Wendell, Royalston and other places. A very extensive religious revival attended his labors in Hardwick in 1810, when he preached forty times in four weeks, and baptized between sixty and seventy in four months. Of all the sermons he ever preached, it appears that but one was written, and this was after he had been fifty years in the ministry. Within the last seven years he had preached many times in Athol and its vicinity, and all the good people respected and loved him like a father. It rarely falls to the lot of the most favored to have so few enemies, for his was an uncommonly gentle and lovely spirit. That the end of such a man will be peace, all expect, and this expectation was realized in the case of this aged servant of the Lord. His funeral sermon was preached by Rev. L. Fry of Athol."

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY for March is already received, which is the third number of its publication. It contains many valuable articles, evidently prepared with great care—articles which are instructive and entertaining, and worthy a careful perusal.—The Report of the Sanitary Commission is also received, containing a great amount of valuable information respecting the prevention of disease among the troops as well as other matters. From long acquaintance with the actuary of the Commission, E. B. Elliot, Esq., of Boston, who is the author of many valuable papers on vital statistics, we feel warranted in saying that the duty assigned him will be ably and thoroughly accomplished.

ALL WRONG.—There has been either carelessness or treason at the Bridesburg, Pa., arsenal, a large number of shells sent from that establishment to the West being found in part or wholly deficient in powder.

DON'T WANT PEACE.—The allies in Mexico have refused the terms of peace offered by President Juarez. It is not peace they desire, but conquest. It may turn out that their banners are not to be "fanned by conquest's crimson wing."

PLOT TO ESTABLISH A MONARCHY.—Intelligence from Madrid, by the America, not only foreshadows an occupation of the Mexican Capitol, but the reconstruction of a Monarchy on the ruins of "the Republic" there.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, etc.: supplying at the same time, the means of self-cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense, through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYNARD, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, New York, by enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope. Feb 15 4m

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Survive or Perish.—Chest Afflictions.—During this season of the year the terrible sacrifice of human life is really alarming, and the bills of mortality considerably swelled by rash exposure to the damp atmosphere, which received into the lungs poisons the very fount of the blood and induces bronchitis, pleurisy, asthma, and consumption, all of which may be speedily prevented by a timely recourse to Holloway's famous Pills and Ointment—no time should be lost, the least delay being dangerous and productive of the most frightful consequences. All who die of such remedies at hand are morally guilty of self destruction. 256

A LYRIC.—What makes me laugh when others sigh, No tear can e'er bedew mine eye, It is because I always buy—Herrick's Pills. What it makes me hale and stout, And all my friends can't make it out, I really could not live without—Herrick's Pills. So if you're sad, or grieved or ill, Put up with English, Spanish, German and French directions. Price 25 cts. per box. Sugar coated. See advertisement on this page.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—wishes to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser is sending the prescription to be used by the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York. Jan 25 3m

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES! IMPORTANT TO FEMALES! IMPORTANT TO FEMALES! DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS! DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS! DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS! The health and life of woman is continually in peril if she is made enough to neglect or maltreat those sexual irregularities to which two-thirds of her sex are more or less subject. Dr. Cheese's Pills, prepared from the same formula which the inventor, Cornelius L. Cheese, M. D., of New York City, has for twenty years, successfully in an extended private practice—immediately relieve without pain, all disturbances of the periodical discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression. They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for flushed sick headache, pains in the loins, back and sides, palpitation of the heart, nervous tremors, hysterics, broken sleep, spasms and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unusual condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of fluor albus or whites, they effect a speedy cure to.

WIVES AND MATRONS. Dr. Cheese's pills are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but ladies must bear in mind. There is one condition of the female system in which the pills cannot be taken without producing a peculiar result. The condition is ferred to pregnancy—the result, miscarriage. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it. Explicit directions stating when, and when they should not be used, accompany each box—the price \$1 each box, containing 50 pills. A valuable pamphlet, to be had free of the agents. Pills sent by mail promptly by enclosing price to any agent. B. B. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor, 29 Cedar Street, New York.

Sold by Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, and by agents everywhere. 122

If for 25 cents you can be cured of that troublesome cough, awful headache, miserable dyspeptic trouble, excruciating rheumatism, or the sneaking fever and ague, you should not make long complaint. Perhaps you don't know it, purchase Dr. Gifford's Homoeopathic Curatives, for any disease that you are troubled with and you will be satisfied. Sold by Dr. Shaw, agent, or address Philip Lee, 136 William-street, New York. See that the name of Philip Lee is on each box.

MARRIED. At Haverstraw, N. Y., 6th, by Rev. Mr. Freeman, AUGUSTUS EDSON, of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. PHEBE A. STEWELL, of the former place. In Springfield, 19th, by Rev. Dr. Ide, CYRUS A. POSTER, of Springfield, and MARY A. WALKER, of Wilbraham. At North Brookfield, 16th, JOHN Q. NICHOLS and ELLEN S. ALLEN. At Warren, 19th, by Levi B. Mowry, Esq., WILLARD HALL and MARY A. COLLIER.

DIED. In Brimfield, 19th, ROSE CULLEN, 30. At South Hadley, PATTY M., 50, wife of Reuben W. Hatfield. At Granby, 12th, MARY JANE, 29, youngest daughter of Giles F. Montague. In Monson, 20th ult., JOSEPH BUNSTRAD, 57. In Springfield, 18th, at the Massasoit House, Mrs. MARY M. BURNS, 76. At Warren, 18th, Mrs. SARAH E. LAWRENCE, 51. At South Coventry, Ct., 14th, Mrs. RACHEL HUNTINGTON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. DENTISTRY.—J. R. GOULD, Dentist.—All operations in Dentistry performed in a thorough and workmanlike manner. Office with Dr. Towne, Toby's Block, Monson. 122 3m

NOTICE.—Strayed away from the subscriber on the 13th inst., a Boar. A suitable reward will be paid for his delivery to the owner. Palmer, Feb. 20. J. W. WEEKS.

THE BANKRUPT STOCK OF

Dry Goods!

FORMERLY IN CHARGE OF J. F. TOBEY,

Has been purchased by W. W. CROSS & Co.,

AT A Great discount from Cost.

Now for a Grand Closing Out Sale. Neither Cost, Value or Profit regarded.

Good Goods at less than half the Cost, so start at once for W. W. CROSS & Co.'s Store.

Great Bargains in DRESS SILKS, And all kinds of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Cloaks, Capes, Shawls, Hoop Skirts, Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Cloak Goods.

ALL KINDS OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, Ready-Made Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats & Caps, Carpets, Crockery, Feathers, Paper Hangings, Table Cutlery, &c. &c.

WE WORK FOR SMALL PROFITS. Goods cheerfully shown. All Goods warranted as represented. W. W. CROSS & CO.

A Card to the Ladies. Dr. Duponco's GOLDEN PILLS for Females. Infallible in Correcting, Regularizing, and Removing all Obstructions, Pimples, &c., and always successful as a Preventive. The combination of ingredients in Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills for females are perfectly harmless. They have been used in the private practice of old Dr. Duponco for over thirty years, and thousands of ladies can testify to their great and never failing success, in almost every case, in correcting irregularities, relieving painful and distressing menstruation, particularly at the change of life. From five to ten pills will cure that common yet dreadful complaint, the Whites. Nearly every female in the land suffers from this complaint. The above Pills have permanently cured thousands, and they will cure you if you use them. They cannot harm you; on the contrary, they remove all obstructions, restore nature to its proper channel, and invigorate the whole system. Ladies whose health will not permit an increase of family, will find these Pills a successful preventive. Pregnant females, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these Pills while in that condition, as they are sure to produce miscarriage. After this admonition, the proprietors assume no responsibility, although "their mildness" will prevent any injury to health. Price \$1 per box. Sold by Dr. Wm. Holbrook, druggist, sole agent for Palmer, Mass. Ladies, by sending him \$1 to the Palmer post office, can have these pills sent (confidentially) and free of postage, by mail, to any part of the country. Beware of counterfeits. Buy nothing called "Duponco's Golden Pills," hereafter, unless the box is signed S. D. HOWE. All others are base impositions and unsafe; therefore, as you value your lives and health, to say nothing of being humbugged out of your money, if any one offers you the pills for less than \$1 per box, look out, there is something wrong. The ingredients composing the above pills are made known to every agent, and they will tell you they are safe, and will perform all claimed for them. Sold also by A. & S. E. Blair, Warren; C. Denet, Amherst, and by one druggist in every village and city in the U. S. S. D. HOWE, Sole Proprietor, N. Y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. The best of Prints for 12 CENTS PER YARD. COCHECO, MANCHESTER, AMERICAN, PACIFIC, HUDSON MILLS, MERRIMAC, PHILIP, ALLEN & SON, UNION, MOIRE ANTIQUES, SPRAGUE'S MILLS, FRENCH PRINTS, Wide, ENGLISH, New Styles, At W. W. CROSS & Co.'s

500 PAIRS Ladies' Shoes and Gaiters, For Fifty Cents per pair, at W. W. CROSS & Co.'s. CAMBRIC AND MUSLIN SETTS, 75 per cent. less than cost, at W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF Tapestry, Wool and Cotton, and WOOL CARPETINGS, At a great discount from cost, at W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.

10-4 ALL WOOL FLANNEL SHEETING, At W. W. CROSS & Co.'s. 10-4 BLEACHED and Unbleached SHEETINGS. Also, Bleached Linen Sheetings at low prices, At W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.

150 BAY STATE SHAWLS, At less than cost at W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.

300 PAIRS LADIES and CHILDREN'S GLOVES, From 3 to 12 1/2 cents per pair, at W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.

Ready-Made Clothing, HATS & CAPS, Gents' Boots, Shoes, &c. &c., At a Bargain, at W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.

A LARGE LOT OF OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES, For sale low by W. W. CROSS & Co.

100 WHITE TOILET QUILTS, At Great Bargains, At W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.

ALL KINDS OF Ladies' and Children's Feus, At a great discount from cost, at W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber has been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of Charles L. Bugbee, late of Palmer, in the county of Hampden, deceased; and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to LOUISIANA BUGBEE, Administratrix. 122 3w Palmer, Feb. 4, 1862.

PALMER PARK.—The Stockholders of the Palmer Park Association are requested to meet at the Antique House, on Monday, Feb. 24, at 10 o'clock a.m., to transact important business. Palmer, Feb. 15.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF MILLINERY

— OF —

— IN — HAMPDEN COUNTY, — AT —

Almost your own Prices, At W. W. CROSS & Co.'s 300 PATTERNS

FANCY DRESS SILKS, AT ONE-HALF PRICE, At W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.

Cashmere Shawls, At prices to suit purchasers, at W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.

FOR THIRTY DAYS I shall sell my ENTIRE STOCK of DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, GROCERIES, FLOUR, GRAIN, &c. &c., at EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES,

Which I do not deem necessary to enumerate, knowing my customers to be good judges, I will leave it with them to decide whether they are obtaining Good or Bad Bargains. I shall endeavor to make prices so low that all who purchase of me can say they have BOUGHT GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

J. H. GAMWELL. Palmer, Feb. 15, 1862.—tf

PIANOS AND MELODEONS, FOR SALE or to RENT at MODERATE PRICES by CHARLES PHIPPS, Bank Street, Ware. Payments made by installments if preferred. Ware, July 20, 1861.—tf

BOOTS AND SHOES OF ALL KINDS, for sale at J. T. ROBINSON & CO.'S, NASSAWANNO BLOCK. Palmer, Nov. 10, 1861.—tf

NOTICE.—Whereas, my wife Triphoclea, having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting from and after this date. ROSWELL MOULTON. Wilbraham, Feb. 15, 1862.—3w

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix of the estate of Lewis Tenney, late of Palmer, in the county of Hampden, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to CALISTA TENNEY, Administratrix. Palmer, Feb. 11, 1862.—3w

NOTICE.—The firm of Bugbee & Thomas having been dissolved by the death of Lavater C. Bugbee, the senior partner, the undersigned will settle the business of the firm. All persons having demands against said firm are hereby requested to present the same, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment to the subscriber. J. B. THOMAS, Surviving Partner. Palmer, Feb. 15, 1862.—3w

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

— OF —

— IN —

Our Stock is quite extensive, and a large portion of it was bought before the Great Advance in Prices.

Next 60 Days GOODS AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES! Comprising DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, CROCKERY, PAPER HANGINGS, READY-MADE CLOTHING,

To get Goods one hundred per cent. less than they can be found three months hence. P. P. KELLOGG. January 11, 1861.

GARDNER'S Rheumatic and Neuralgia COMPOUND. A certain, safe and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Salt Rheum. It is an internal remedy, driving out and entirely eradicating the disease, requiring no change in the diet or business, and may be taken by children and persons with the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. TESTIMONIALS.

Gardner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound is the best medicine for the disease I ever saw. Chas. A. Smith, No. 1, Old State House, Boston. After suffering with Rheumatism twenty years and being confined to my bed several weeks, last spring I was entirely cured by the use of one bottle of Gardner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound. Norman T. Ayres, 70 Franklin st., Boston.

Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia for eighteen months, and driven by excruciating pain to the trial of numberless remedies without obtaining relief, I was induced to try Gardner's Rheumatic Compound. I have taken one bottle and am entirely well. D. D. Baxter Dry Goods Dealer, No. 5, Appleton Block, Lowell. I have been afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form for a long time, and suffered more than can be imagined, except by those similarly afflicted. I tried one bottle of your Compound, and can honestly say that I believe myself entirely cured. John A. Mord, Pearl street house, Boston.

Gardner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has entirely cured me of sufferings of several years' standing. W. E. Hodgkins, No. 1 Old State House, Boston. My son ten years of age, has been for three years a great sufferer from Salt Rheum, his hands covered with sores and in constant pain; one bottle of your Compound cured him.—J. W. Hammond, 99 Milk st., Boston.

Gardner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has entirely cured me of Neuralgia.—W. C. Thompson, Proprietor Pearl st. House, Boston. One half a bottle of your Compound cured me of a severe attack of Neuralgia. Fannie Thompson, Pearl st. House, Boston. I certify that my friend Wm. T. Glidden, Esq., presented me with a bottle of Gardner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound in 1857, when I was suffering with a painful attack of Neuralgia and Rheumatism, and that it proved to be of decided benefit. Albert Smith, Ex-M. C. from Maine.

The undersigned hereby certify that they have used Gardner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and found in every case immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public. C. F. WHEELER, 163 Lombard st., W. WILLIS, 189 Gay st.

The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of persons for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit. Principal Depot, 87 Kilby st., Boston, Mass. For sale by apothecaries generally throughout the U. S. None genuine unless signed by CHAS. F. GARDNER. Feb 3m

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix of the estate of Emilius Bond, late of Palmer, in the county of Hampden, deceased; and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to ALBENIA BOND, Administratrix. Feb. 11, 1862.—3w

NEW GOODS! JUST RECEIVED, AND WILL BE OFFERED AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES;

Comprising DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, CROCKERY, PAPER HANGINGS, READY-MADE CLOTHING,

FAMILY GROCERIES, FLOUR, &c. &c.,

..... BY M. W. FRENCH. PLASTER!

HALL & TRUMBLE. HAVING connected with their Mills one expressly for the purpose of Grinding Plaster, would respectfully inform the farmers of Palmer and vicinity that they will have constantly on hand FRESH GROUND NOVA SCOTIA PLASTER, which they will sell in large or small quantities, to suit customers. Also, GUANO, PHOSPHATE OF LIME, And other Fertilizers.

GRASS SEEDS, and a full assortment of FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL, FEED & OIL MEAL. Also, ALL KINDS OF COAL, Palmer, March 9, 1861. tf

M. FOX Wholesale and Retail Dealer in FRESH FISH, OYSTERS, Fruit, Confectionery, Pies and Cakes, Vegetables Spruce and Hop Beer, Soda, and Sole Agent in Eastern Hampden for Millard & Barnard's Hudson Pale Ale.

Store removed to BASEMENT OF COMMERCIAL BLOCK. Palmer, July 13, 1861. tf

A WONDERFUL LITTLE MICROSCOPE, A magnifying small objects 500 times, will be sent to any applicant on receipt of twenty-five cents in silver, and one pink stamp. Five of different powers for \$1. Address Mrs. M. L. Woodward, Box 1833, Philadelphia, Pa. dec 21 3m

BLEACHED COTTONS. 5000 YARDS, Just received and FOR SALE LOW, by P. P. KELLOGG. Sept. 7.

GOOD ADVICE. Should pain or anguish cloud thy brow, Give ear, and I will tell thee how To make it bright—just listen now. Take Herrick's Pills. Should friends grow cold, or foes oppress, Should fortune never more caress, There is a cure for such distress, Take Herrick's Pills.

Should sudden illness hint of gout, Should every path in life be crossed, Take the sure balm (of little cost.) Herrick's Pills. Should cruel landlords turn you out, Your help—your refuge, you can shout, Is Herrick's Pills.

These remarkable pills contrive to achieve unparalleled triumphs over disease. In fact, they are compounded exclusively of vegetable extracts, their use is safe, their effects lasting, and their cures wonderful; sustained by their merits for twenty-two years, their sale is unapproached by all others combined; elegantly coated with sugar, and sold in family boxes for 25 cents. From the Albany Daily Standard.

FROM OUR ARMY.—A letter from the seat of war, received by a gentleman in this city, from his son, says: "I owe my good health, past and present, to flannel wrappers, and the occasional use of Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills, with which you supplied me on leaving home. Their mildness and gentle action on the system renders them peculiarly adapted to this climate. Should my country now have received such powerful medicines from the army doctors, that they would not recover their appetites for a week. Tell Dr. Herrick that if he will send me a quart bottle filled with his pills, I can do much good with them, as I have used out those I had until I have only a dozen left." Comment on the goodness of these renowned pills is unnecessary—purely vegetable, powerful as mercury, safe as bread. Large boxes, 25 cts. Agents—Higgins, Wood & Allen, Dr. Holbrook, Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; H. T. Small, Stafford Springs, O. F. Packard, Three Rivers, and by all dealers in medicine. Dr. L. HERRICK & Co., Albany, N. Y.

G. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner, a and dealer in Doors, Sash and Blinds Framing, timber, &c. (Stores, Sash and Blinds constantly on hand. All kinds of jobbing done to order. Palmer, April 1, 1861.

CHANGE OF TACTICS.—Daniel Boone, the old Kentucky hunter, used to relate that the hardest fight he ever had was with a single Indian youth. The Indian surprised the old hunter asleep in the forest. Boone awoke only in time to save his life by dodging behind a tree. His gun was unloaded, and the Indian was upon him immediately. Boone dodged and ran as well as he could. Boone used to relate, "the Indian so close to my heels that I could not get time to load my gun. My knife had fallen to the ground. The Indian was fully armed and knew I had nothing. He kept me moving; and as I ran I had to load my gun. That was the longest loading I ever did. It took me an hour at least. At last I got the bullet down, and then I changed my tactics and made short work of the 'cussed Indian.' The rebel leaders caught the nation napping, while they were fully armed and prepared, and they have since kept it on the defensive, warding off blows instead of giving them. But the Government is loaded now. It will soon have its charge sent home. And when it does assume the aggressive, it will make 'short work' of the 'cussed' rebellion.

GOOD BY.—Fervently, falteringly, tearfully, how many times it has been said, since they went out of Egypt, of old. There is a tone in the word, like the tone of an evening bell, a great way off, very sweet but very sad. "Farewell" may do as a harmony for "kell" and "fell," there may be something a little grander about it, but then "good by" is a dear, homely word, for we must all keep in the homestead, for so it is ordained, but only used in its full significance three or four times in the course of a life. And all it means is a good going, a single Saxon wish; but what more can we say, or what would it matter if we could? Were "adieu" only our tongue; if only we had heard it when we were young; if our dear old mothers had said it, and knew precisely what it meant, "adieu" would be the word; for in its to God is comprised everything we can do, whose arms of love cannot encircle the world.

SINGULAR CUSTOM.—A singular custom prevails in some parts of Bavaria, and was re-nacted only a few weeks ago. When a person in a community is notoriously stingy, or renders himself obnoxious to his fellow townsmen, they gather about his house, drag him forth, and hold a sort of mock trial, "under the authority of Charlemagne," recite in verse the charge brought against him, while after each verse the assembly break into loud, taunting laughter, and make a fearful noise with pans, bells, trumpets, whips cracking, shouts and stamping. At the end, the culprit has another admonition; and other sinners are warned that if they do not improve, the next meeting will be held at their house. With this the gathering separates, as mysteriously as it came together.

It is computed that in a life of forty years, a man makes upwards of five hundred millions of respirations, drawing through his lungs one hundred and seventy tons weight of air, and discharging nearly twenty tons of deleterious carbonic acid, and a quantity of ten cubic feet of air per minute is required to supply him with the amount of oxygen necessary for the performance of this function, whilst the constant change of the atmosphere is evidently imperative to get rid of the products of respiration and the effluvia of the body.

Saxe says that Vermont is famous for four staples, "men, women, maple sugar and horses," and that "the first are strong, the last are fleet, the second and third are exceedingly sweet, and all are uncommonly hard to beat."

WOMAN—the morning star of our youth; the day star of our manhood; the evening star of our age. Heaven bless our stars!

GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING.—No article ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon, costing \$1.50 will thoroughly coat from 200 to 300 feet of roof, and this coating will render the roof perfectly water proof, and will last three times as long a white lead or other paints. For covering roofs, either new or old, we repeat, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our warranty that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, at a liberal discount to dealers.

Address all orders to
READY ROOFING CO.,
Nov. 16—ly 23 Cedar St., New York.

SAPONIFIER.—The ready Family Soap Maker, and Universal Cleaner. Will make hard water soft, clean paint, remove grease from kitchen utensils, etc. One box costs 25 cts. 4 to 4 1/2 lbs. refuse grease usually given away, at about one-half cent per lb. say, 25—50 cents, which is the cost of a barrel of first-rate soft soap.

For sale by
HIGGINS & ALLEN,
Palmer, July 1.—17

BROWN COTTONS.—15 Bales Unbleached Sheetings, just received and for sale
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE,
BY
P. P. KELLOGG,
Sept. 7.

AUCTION BILLS, Circulars, Ball Tickets and other kinds of Printing, executed as neat as work, and cheap as could wish, at this office.

PORK is only five cents a pound, but Advertisements inserted in this paper pay more than twenty per cent.

IT IS A WONDER that every business man does not have a Pack of Business Cards printed when he can get them so handsomely done at this office.

10 DOZ. Wood's Celebrated Hair Restorative just received and selling at 50 cents per bottle (half-price) by HIGGINS & ALLEN.

INSURANCE AGENCY!—DEWITT, agent for Ware and vicinity, for several first class Life and Fire Insurance Companies.

BOOK BINDING.—Persons having Magazines or Pamphlets, can get them bound at this office.

TOWN REPORTS printed neatly, cheaply and expeditiously at this office.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH,

A SURE REMEDY FOR A

BAD BREATH,

SORE MOUTHS,

CANKER,

DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,

NURSING SORE MOUTHS,

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

A SWEET BREATH

to all who make use of it. No Young Lady or Young Gentleman who is afflicted with a

BAD BREATH

should delay applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought.

A BAD BREATH

Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.

Use Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Mouth Wash.

Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.

Use Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Mouth Wash.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price 37 Cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTH POWDER.

This powder possesses the Carbonic without the injurious properties of Charcoal, and is free from all acids or Alkalies that can in the least injure the teeth.

Its action being entirely mechanical—polishing without wearing the enamel.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Tooth Powder

Is recommended by all Eminent Dentists.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price 25 Cents per box.

All liberal discounts made to dealers.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTHACHE DROPS,

for the cure of

TOOTHACHE,

It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with

TOOTHACHE.

Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing weariness caused by

LOSS OF SLEEP,

and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Toothache Drops

in the house.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price only 12 Cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

NEURALGIA PLASTERS,

for the cure of

NEURALGIA

or Toothache produced by colds.

LOCAL NEURALGIA

is immediately cured by their application.

They act like a charm, and are perfect & harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Plasters

never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price only 15 Cents.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

For either of the above remedies address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Cassell, Mack & Co., Fifth-Avenue Hotel; J. & L. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all druggists.

NOTICE.—We are daily receiving orders to send by mail one or more of Dr. Hurd's Dental Remedies, which we cannot fill. None are mailed except the Neuralgia Plaster, which we send in an envelope on receipt of price (15 cents) and one stamp. But to accommodate persons in places where the druggists and storekeepers are behind the age, we have put up packages in white embossed boxes, seven inches by four, with embossed name, box containing a full description of the Neuralgia Plaster, and a valuable little treatise on Teeth and their Diseases, and the best means of preserving them, and the proper treatment of Children's Teeth, worth of itself the entire cost to every young man or woman, or parents with young children, per package one dollar, or six packages for \$5, sent by express as directed. As the express charges are not much, if any, more on a dozen than on one, it is far cheaper to order six or a dozen packages at one time. A large family will want all, or the surplus can be disposed of to the neighbors with public benefit, for no one can estimate how much pain, suffering, unhappiness and disfigurement, expense, loss of time and money would be saved to the country, if every family to-day had one of these packages, which in itself, is a complete set of Dental Remedies. Address Dr. Wm. B. Hurd & Co., Tribune Buildings, New York, and write name and address plainly. That remittances may be made with confidence, to W. B. H. & Co. refer to the Mayor of Brooklyn, to G. W. Griffith, President of the Farmers and City of New York, to the editor of the American Manufacturers' Gazette, to Joy, Cooe & Co., Publishers Agents, New York to P. T. Barnum, Esq., who knows a good thing when he sees it and who has already ordered a second supply etc.

1000 AGENTS WANTED

To introduce Dr. Hurd's Dental Remedies into every country. Men or women who want to make money quickly, can do better with these articles than anything in market. They are new, useful, low priced, and we are spending thousands in advertising them for the benefit of agents. Boxes of samples, containing a dozen of the one dollar packages above specified, with circulars will be sent, on receipt of seven dollars, about half price, to any person wishing to test his or her skill in selling with the view of becoming an agent. They can be sold in a day. We would rather pay salaries than commissions to those who prove themselves efficient salesmen.

Now is the time to go into business. For address and references see above.

EASTERN HAMPTON INSURANCE AGENCY!

ARE YOU INSURED?

Polices Issued REGISTERED, and losses adjusted and PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

All descriptions of real and personal property insured. Time—one month to five years.

Rates as low as consistent with safety and prompt adjustments. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. Capital and assets, \$1,500,000. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HAMPTON INSURANCE CO., SPRINGFIELD. Capital and assets, \$250,000. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CONWAY INSURANCE CO., BOSTON. Capital and assets, \$210,000. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CHARTER OAK INS. CO., HARTFORD. Capital and assets, \$350,000. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW HAVEN. Capital and assets, \$345,000. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

75 percent of profits divided annually, and no liability of assessment. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

QUINCY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY, CONWAY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY, WESTFIELD MUTUAL INS. COMPANY. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE!

Provide for your family while in health! Life is uncertain; death is certain! Life Insurance is better than Savings Banks! Your money is not lost by suspension of payments.

QUINCY LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK. Capital and assets, \$130,000. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

MASS. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., SPRINGFIELD. Capital and assets, \$415,000. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR

A N D

LIFE BITTERS.

Are pure vegetable extracts. They cure all bilious disorders of the human system. They regulate and invigorate the liver and kidneys; they give tone to the digestive organs; they regulate the secretions, excretion and exhalations, equalize the circulation and purify the blood. This all bilious complaints—some of which are Torpid Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Piles, Chills and Fever, Constipation or Looseness—are entirely cured by these remedies.

Darling's Liver Regulator removes the morbid and bilious deposits from the stomach and bowels, regulates the liver and kidneys, removing every obstruction, restores a natural and healthy action in the vital organs. It is a superior

Much better than pills and much easier to take. Darling's Life Bitters is a superior tonic and diuretic; excellent in case of loss of appetite, flatulency, female weakness, irregularities, pain in the side and bowels, bilious protruding and bleeding piles, and general debility.

Read the following testimony: James L. Brumley, merchant, 184 Union Street, N. Y., writes August 18, 1860: "I have been afflicted with piles accompanied with bleeding, the last three years; I used Darling's Life Regulator and Life Bitters, and now consider myself entirely cured."

Hon. John A. Closs writes: "Brooklyn, March 18, 1860. In the spring of 1859, I took a severe cold, which induced a violent fever. I took two doses of Darling's Life Regulator. I broke up my cold and fever at once. Previous to this attack, I had been troubled with dyspepsia several months; I have felt nothing of it since."

John S. Sully, Esq., 128 East 58th Street, N. Y., writes: "August 13, 1860. I had a difficulty with Kidney Complaint three years, with constant pain in the small of my back. I had used most all kinds of medicines, but found no permanent relief until I used

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR

A N D

LIFE BITTERS.

I passed colic blood by the urethra. I am now entirely cured, and take pleasure in recommending these remedies."

Mrs. C. T. T. Christopher writes, N. Y., writes: Feb. 20, 1860. I have been subject to attacks of Asthma the last twenty years. I have never found anything equal to Darling's Liver Regulator in affording immediate relief. It is a thorough Liver and Bile remedy."

Mrs. Young of Brooklyn writes: "February 28, 1860.—In May last I had a severe attack of Piles, which confined me to the house. I took one bottle of Darling's Life Bitters and was entirely cured. I have had no attack since."

J. W. Smith, Esq., of South Fifth, near 8th Street, Williamsburg, writes: "August 8, 1860.—Having been troubled with a difficulty in the Liver, and subject to bilious attacks, I was advised by a friend to try Darling's Liver Regulator. I did so, and found it to operate admirably, removing the bile and arousing the liver to activity. I have also used it as a Family Medicine. When our children are out of sorts, we give them a few drops and it sets them all right. I find it meets the general wants of the stomach and bowels when disordered."

Reader, if you need either or both of these most excellent remedies, inquire for them at the stores; if you find them, find them, take no other, but inclose one dollar in a letter, and on receipt of the money, the Remedy or Remedies will be sent according to your directions, by mail or express, post paid. Address

DR. J. S. DARLING,
192 Nassau St., New York.

Put up in 60 cents and \$1 bottles each.

For sale by Higgins & Allen, Palmer; D. H. Holden, Ware.

THE HEROES OF PEACE

AND THE HEROES OF WAR.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, New York, is now publishing in addition to other portraits, the celebrated collection known in Europe and America as

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NEW ARRANGEMENTS!

Commencing Wednesday, October 2, 1861.

Leave Palmer for New London: 7:55 A. M., connects with Hartford, New Haven, and Stonington Roads.

5:25 P. M., Steamboat train, connects with the splendid steamers, City of New York and City of Boston at New London.

Passengers by this train can go on board of the boat immediately on arrival of cars. Returning from New York, can remain on board of boat, and take the 7:15 A. M. train for the north.

Freight train leaves Palmer daily at 3:30 A. M., and New London at 12:30 P. M.

R. N. DOWD, Supt.

New London, Oct. 5, 1861.

GREAT REDUCTION in the Prices

Singer & Co.'s STANDARD MACHINES!!

Well known to be the best for Manufacturing purposes:

No. 1, Shuttle Machine, formerly sold at \$90, Reduced to \$70.

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SINGER'S LETTER A MACHINE.

Is the best machine in the World for Family Sewing and Light Manufacturing Purposes.

Price, (with Hemmer, and beautifully ornamented), \$50.

We would ask for our Letter A Machine, the special attention of Vest Makers, and all those who want Machines for light manufacturing purposes. They embody the principles of the Manufacture of the largest size, like them, the interlocking stitch, and are destined to be as celebrated for Family Sewing and light manufacturing purposes as our Manufacturing Machines are for manufacturing purposes in general.

Family Sewing Machines are valuable in proportion to the number of things they can do well. See what ours can do before making a purchase. There is no doubt as to the value of our Machines for manufacturing purposes, but it is only of late that the public began to learn that the essential elements of a machine best adapted to the heaviest work, would also be the elements to be embodied in a Family Machine. It is now well understood that our Letter A Machine is the only Family Machine that can be used for all purposes, with simplicity, rapidly, durability and certainty of correct action. While as a general thing, the sewing-machine people are candid enough to acknowledge that our machines are unequalled for manufacturing purposes, they are not so candid as to admit that our Letter A Machine is, in the same breath, that Singer's Letter A, or Family Machine, are not as good as theirs! This is a mere trick of the trade, and we confidently invite those interested in the subject to examine the Letter A Machine, and compare it with any other Family Machine yet offered to the public.

The Nos. 1 and 2 Machines are of great capacity and application for manufacturing purposes. Our No. 3 Machine is especially adapted to all kinds of light and heavy work. Work in Carriage Trimming, Boot and Shoe Making, Harness Making, etc. etc. They are of extra size, with an arm long enough to take under it and stitch the largest size of harness, and are so constructed that a Trimmer's stitching that cannot be done with them by hand; so, too, the saving of time and labor is very great. The table of these machines is 21 inches long, and the shuttle moves as much as that of the shuttle of those used for tailoring purposes. The large machines work as fast as small ones.

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We manufacture our own Needles, and would warn all persons using our machines not to buy any others. We know that there are needles sold in the market, which are of inferior quality, at higher prices than ours, and which are not so good as ours. We are manufacturing especially for our customers, a bad needle may render the working of the best machine almost useless.

Our customers may rest assured that all our B. & Co. Machines are furnished with the "genuine article."

In case of small purchases, the money may be sent in postage stamps, or bank notes.

Correspondents will please write their names and addresses, and the name of the branch Office to which they wish to correspond, and should in each case, know the post-office, county and state.

All persons requiring information about Sewing Machines, their sizes, prices, working capacities, and the best methods of purchasing, can obtain it by sending to us, or any of our Branch Offices for a copy of

"I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gazette,"

Which is a beautiful Pictorial Paper entirely devoted to the subject.—It will be sent gratis.

We have made the above Reduction in Prices with the two-fold view of benefiting the public and ourselves. The public have been swindled by the enormous machines made in imitation of ours. The metal in them, from the iron castings to the smallest piece, is of poor quality. The makers have not the means to do their work well. They are hid away in secret places, where it would be difficult to find them at their command, and proper mechanical appliances. It is only by doing great business, and having extensive manufacturing establishments, that good machines can be made at moderate prices. The best designed machines, made, are also the best, and get out of order, and a sure to cost considerable trouble and money to get them in repair.

The qualities of a Machine, are: certainty of correct action at all rates of speed; simplicity of construction; great durability; and rapidity of operation with the least labor. Machines to combine these essential qualities, must be made of the best metal and finished to perfection. We have the ways and means, on a grand scale, to do this.

The purchasers of machines, whose daily bread may be concerned, will find that those having the above qualities, not only work well at rapid as well as slow rates of speed, but last long in the most possible working order. Our machines, made by us, will earn more money with less labor than any others, whether in imitation of ours or not. In fact, they are cheaper than any other Machines as a gift.

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Boston Office, . . . 69 Hanover Street.

Providence Office, 141 Westminster Street.

Hartford Office, . . . 9 Central Street.

Either of the machines advertised above can be obtained at this office.

Palmer, N. E. 23—2m

Amherst, Belcherstown, & Palmer R. R.

On and after April 9, 1860, trains will run as follows: Leave Amherst for Palmer at 8:00 A. M.

Leave Palmer for Amherst at 2:00 P. M., connecting with trains to and from Boston, Springfield, Albany and New York.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, trains will run between Amherst and Palmer, leaving Amherst at 4:00 P. M., arriving at Palmer in season to connect with evening trains from Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Albany, Hartford, New Haven, and New York. Returning leave Palmer at 6:15.

Stage accommodation at Belcherstown for Enfield, Greenwich and Dana; at Amherst for Northampton, New Bedford, Middlebury and Sunderland. W. DIXEY, General Agent.

Amherst, April 9, 1860.

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Having completed an arrangement with a gentleman of legal ability and experience in Washington, D. C., I am prepared to prosecute claims for Arrears of Pay.

Bounties, Pensions, Bounty Land Claims, and any claims growing out of the present, or any previous war since 1790, where the service rendered was fourteen days or more; or if engaged in any battle, or wounded or missing soldiers, or any families of those killed, for that class of claims. Persons interested in any of these claims are invited to call, or communicate the facts by letter (enclosing a stamp) and the subject will be promptly attended to. The compensation will be in proportion to the amount obtained, and nothing charged if unsuccessful.

Ware, Nov. 1861.

F. DEWITT.

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Having been extensively engaged in riding and infirmity practice for the last ten years, offers his professional services to the afflicted of Palmer and vicinity.

Surgey in all its forms attended to in the most scientific manner. Office and residence on Thorndike Street.

Palmer, Dec. 6, 1861.—17

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